

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1143—VOL. XXVII.]

London, Saturday, July 18, 1857.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) { STAMPED . . . SIXPENCE.
UNSTAMPED . . . FIVEPENCE.

R. JAMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON (established 14 years), TRANSACTS every
sort of BUSINESS IN MINING SHARES, but, not being a DEALER, BUYS and SELLS
on orders confined to him.
Mr. Crofts abandons, temporarily, his recommendations of mines in the aggregate,
with special attention to CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS, Merioneth, North Wales,
12,000 shares. This concern presents some peculiar features: it has a subscribed
capital of £60,000, which is more than ample for fully developing both the lead and iron
mines, and no further capital will be required; it is entirely free from the
incidence of calls. The dues of all minerals for 10 years (out of a lease of 21 years),
have been compromised by the company.
As a lead mine only, the prospects warrant the belief that it would ultimately pay
dividends. But, besides the lead lodes, it possesses an immense deposit of iron ore, of
useful to any extent in Wales, Scotland, and Staffordshire, at a very remunerative
rate. The dividends anticipated from the combined workings of the lead and iron
mines are much beyond any mine known to Mr. Crofts at present in the market. All
prospective advantages are, however, fully shown in the particulars issued by the
company, and various reports from the agents employed on the works, and other
expert practical parties.
By late analyses, the ironstone is found to be MAGNETIC, and is the only deposit of
magnetite in the United Kingdom at present made available for commercial purposes.
Copies of the particulars and of the proceedings of the last meeting (showing the
financial condition of the property), and the reports, can be had of Mr. Crofts, and
copies of the lead and iron ores seen at his office. The shares, which from the
ordinary causes affecting the mining market have been temporarily depressed in value,
are now beyond par. Present price, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.
At the meeting of the 8th June, it was recommended that the company be regis-
tered under the Joint-Stock Companies Act of 1856, with Limited Liability, which re-
commendation will be carried into effect at the next meeting of shareholders.
The mines may be reached, via the North-Western line, in 12 hours from London;
it would form a new era in mining annals, and probably lead to the saving of some
thousands per annum to capitalists, were they, as a rule, to visit all new concerns
for investing. Such journeys would present the agreeable feature of business and
pleasure combined—the mining districts being in general of the most romantic and
picturesque character.
Mr. Crofts has lately published "A Manual of Mining," which may be had,
application to him, gratis, and post free.

ADDRESS.

Mr. Crofts having, after much deliberation, ventured on the experiment of re-
commending CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS, as above, has now, after the lapse of
only a few weeks, to announce the most complete success of that adventure, and the
entire fulfilment of Mr. Crofts' predictions respecting it, but the certainty
of its proving remunerative to the shareholders in a ratio probably far beyond any
one of the present day. This statement, so far from partaking of either specu-
lative or crude elements, is borne out by the following facts:—The lead lode alone is
reducing at the present time nearly 15 tons of ore per month, which, at £15 per ton,
will give (after paying all the expenses of the mine, agencies included) upwards of
10 per cent. profit upon the capital of £60,000; the iron lode, the more it is cut into,
now a higher percentage of value. All the new shares (6000) being fully subscribed
at, and in first-rate hands, it may be truly estimated that not more than two-thirds
of the new capital will ever be required to work the mine for lead and iron in the
most efficient manner. Moreover, it must be stated that the advance in the price of
the shares has been wholly attained upon the merits of the concern—not the slightest
fart having been made to force the price, nor will there ever be, insofar as Mr.
Crofts himself is concerned.

The experienced portion of the public must be aware that it is an experiment of
either a dangerous character to recommend any mine. It may simply be compared
to sailing the colours to the mast in battle. Mr. Crofts, however, in this instance
has braved the danger with success; and his future course of tactics will be so far
determined, that instead of calling attention to everything, to establish a sort of *specialist*
in mines, and he hopes ere long to be able to recommend one or two other advanced
concerns, which, if they do not prove equal to Catherine and Jane Consols, will ap-
peal so near to it in merit as to be worth the consideration of all prudent capitalists.

M. R. JAS. LANE, 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON,
is a BUYER of South Frances, Buller, Bassett, East Bassett, Devon Great
Consols, Lady Bertha, Catherine and Jane, Edward, Pembroke and East Crinnis, &c.,
and is a SELLER of 500 College Shares, at 5s. per share.

WANTED.—1 Phoenix, 5 Craddock Moor, 2 Mary Ann, 2 or 3
Trelawny, &c. **FOR SALE, 1 South Frances, £285; 1 Bassett,**
£25.—Address, J. S. LANE, 29, Threadneedle-street.

JAMES S. B. BRENCHELEY,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
PURCHASES and SALES effected in every description of MINING, RAILWAY,
BANK, and OTHER SHARES.

Reliable information furnished as to those mines suitable for investment.
Bankers: London and Westminster.

INVESTMENT IN MINES.—DIVIDEND MINES pay 20 to 30
per cent. per annum (in payments every two or three months); whilst PRO-
GRESSIVE MINES, carefully selected, frequently advance 300 to 500 per cent.
PETER WATSON, having had 12 years' experience in every department of min-
ing in Cornwall and Devon, and now a regular correspondence with the best agents in
the two counties, will be happy to advise, on application personally, or send to
those who may desire it a list of mines which he can at present with confidence and
safety recommend, either for investment, or a considerable rise in price.

Bankers: Union Bank of London.

COMMISSION.—On the Purchase or Sale of Mining Shares, 1½ per cent.; on the
Purchase or Sale of Consols, Railway, Bank, Insurance Shares, &c., the usual Stock
Exchange commission.

PETER WATSON, English and Foreign Stock, Share, and Mining Offices,
57, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

Office hours Ten to Five, and Ten to Two on Saturday.

MINES.—MR. LELEAN, 4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD
STREET, has FOR SALE a large number of SHARES that will ensure 20
per cent. to the purchaser. Railway, Bank, and other shares bought, sold, or ex-
changed, at market value. Commission 1½ per cent.—July 17, 1857.

NO CAPITALISTS.—RELIABLE INFORMATION may be
obtained on application to the undersigned, in respect of MISCELLANEOUS
SECURITIES generally. BANKS, INSURANCE SHARES, LAND COMPANIES,
MINES (British and Foreign), RAILWAYS, FOREIGN STOCKS, and the PUBLIC
FUNDS BOUGHT AND SOLD at the closest market prices, and at moderate commis-
sions. References given and required. JOHN BATTERS, Stock and Sharebroker,
26, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

M. R. R. TREDNICK, BROKER AND GENERAL DEALER,
GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

M. R. E. GOMPERS IS A BUYER OF—
20 Old Russell, 25s. 200 Creter. 100 Sortrige, 26s. 3d.
20 North Wrey. 200 Consols. 2 Margaret.
20 Hington Down. 100 Lady Bertha. 50 Wheal Harriett.
10 Alfred. 50 Great Hewas, 17s. 6d.
5 Rosemary. 20 South Frances. 5 Gonamene.
20 Bedroll United. 20 Wheal Zion. 10 Great South Tolgus.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, FOUR HUNDRED
SHARES, or any part thereof, at 10s. per share, in a COPPER and SILVER-
LEAD MINE, in Cornwall. It is surrounded by all the richest dividend-paying
mines in the district, and adjoins the celebrated South Caradon Mine, which has paid
dividends to the fortunate shareholders the enormous sum of £119,296 on an out-
lay of £600. The rich copper lodes of the South Caradon run through the entire length
of the mine; and I have no hesitation in saying that, in a year or so, it will pay divi-
dends, and the shares worth many pounds per share. All particulars will be for-
warded on application to HENRY GOULD SHARP, Mine Sharebroker,
2, Church-court, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London.

FOR SALE— 150 United Mines, 10s. 50 East Wh. Russell, £1½.
50 Peden-an-drea, 12s. 100 Lady Bertha, 14s. 6d. 150 Wh. Russell, 10s. 6d.
10 Hington Down, £3. 20 Trewavas, Usfeld, £1½. 50 Lon. Gen. Orrn., 79s. 6d.
10 Bassett, £240. 1 Trefusis, £25. 200 Lambost Cons., 2s. 6d.
2 Kenney, 21s. 6d. 100 Cath. and Jane, 10s. 6d. 20 Buller and Bertha, 5s.

M. R. GEORGE BUDGE, of 4, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL,
LONDON, has SHARES FOR SALE at the following prices:—
100 East Russell, 2s. 2d. 100 Gwenn United.
100 Silver Brook, 3s. 2d. 100 Great Hewas.
100 Hington, 2s. 2d. 200 Trelawny.
100 Cath. and Jane, 12s. 100 Lambost Cons., 1s. 6d.
20 Great Wheal Busy. 100 Gwenn.
2 Margaret, 22s. 30 Drake Walls.
100 East Rosemary, 18s. 20 Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes).
2 Buller, £220. 2 Craddock Moor.
40 South Gorland. 20 Kelly Bray.
20 Wheal Uay, 45s. 10 Tincroft, £4.
50 East Alfred. 1 West Caradon, £14½.
10 Wheal Clinton. 20 Sortridge.
50 Bolling Well, £3½. 20 Great Wheal Alfred.
100 Lady Bertha. 2 Providence.
100 West Grenville, 4s. 9d. 10 Alfred Consols.
100 Nantecos and Fowrh. 100 Tamar Consols.
100 Wheal Emma, 27.

GEOERGE MOORE, DEALER IN MINING SHARES,
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.
In any business that George Moore is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he
will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER; and will allow any purchaser of
previous responsibility to have shares registered, and receive certificates of same,
previous to payment.

MESSRS. J. J. REYNOLDS AND SON, STOCK, RAILWAY,
AND MINING SHAREBROKERS, No. 1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILD-
INGS, LONDON, E.C., beg to call the attention of their friends and investors generally
to the present state of the Money Market, which, indicating, as it does, a favourable
change, will, in all probability, give rise to an enhanced value of securities,
and purchases, therefore, at present rates will, in all probability, be attended with
profitable results.

Messrs. J. J. REYNOLDS and Son, having been called upon by several of their
correspondents to give net prices of stocks, beg to say that their practice is to give the
market quotations, subject only to the usual commission on purchase or sale, as the
case may be.

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, SHARE DEALERS, &c.,
HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

M. R. JAS. REYNOLDS, JUN., 68, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON.—BUSINESS TRANSACTED in every description of BRITISH
and FOREIGN MINES; also, BRITISH and FOREIGN FUNDS and SECURITIES,
on the usual terms of commission. Being in constant communication with the most
skillful agents in all parts, Mr. J. J. REYNOLDS, jun., is always in a position to give
reliable information and advice to his clients and friends who may favour him with
orders. The following SHARES FOR SALE:—

1 Margaret, £45. 3 Wheal Kitty, 20. 25 West Grenville, 3s. 9d.
2 South Frances, £280. 5 Par Consols, £21. 5 East Alfred, £3.
1 West Seton, £205. 5 North Frances, £21½. 5 North Croft, £3½.
2 Alfred Consols, £17½. 5 Great Alfred, £7½. 20 North Levant, 4s. 9d.
1 Tincroft, £14. 3 Great Fortune, £1½. 5 Wheal Wrey, £2½.
20 Son. Condurrow, 4s. 6d. 2 Vale of Towy, 5s.
5 Trewole.

Mr. J. J. REYNOLDS, jun., is a BUYER of East Rosemary, United Mines, &c.

M. R. LINTHORNE, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINING
AGENT, 3, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED in all ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINES, and other
SECURITIES, on the usual terms of commission. Information afforded in respect
to Dividend-paying and Progressive Mines.

JAMES HERON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the
prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

2 Alfred Consols. 5 Herodsfoot, 27s. 9d. 5 Trefusis, £3½.
10 Bryntail, 18s. 9d. 5 Holmbush, 27s. 6d. 10 Trewetha, £2 2s. 9d.
5 Boiling Well, 28s. 9d. 2 Margery, £10½. 20 Vale of Towy, 12s. 6d.
1 Cefn Brwyn, £16. 20 Molland, 1s. 4d. 1 West Caradon, £135.
20 Chancorville, 2s. 9d. 3 North Bassett, £14½. 5 Wheal Uny.
2 Clifiah and Wentworth, 2s. 9d. 20 North Downs. 1 Trelawny, £25.
5 Drake Walls, £3. 5 Par Consols, £21½. 5 Wheal Margaret, £65.
2 Dyffryn Castell. 2 South Ellen. 5 Wh. Edw., £5 18s. 9d.
20 Gwion Unit, 17s. 6d. 1 South Caradon, £337½. 5 Wheal Edw., £5 18s. 9d.
2 Great Dowgas, 3s. 6d. 20 Son. Condurrow, 4s. 9d. 3 West Bassett, £29.
10 East Buller, £1. 1 South Frances, £295. 10 West Alfred Cons., £33.
4 E.W. Rose, £7 17s. 6d. 10 St. Aubyn and Grylls, 50 Wheal Wrey, 8s. 6d.
10 Great Hewas, 18s. 9d. 5 Trebarvish.

Mr. HERON is satisfied he cannot offer a better selection to the public than those
mines lately advocated by him—viz., Wheal Margaret, Trelawny, Mary Ann, Her-
odsfoot, St. Aubyn, and Grylls, Vale of Towy, Grambler and St. Aubyn, Par Cons-
ols, South Caradon, Wheal Kitty (Lelant).

It is fair to presume that money will in a short time become very plentiful; and
capitalists, therefore, should lose no time in directing their attention to the present
depressed state of the mining market, in order to make purchases in well selected
dividend and progressive mines; an investment made under such circumstances can-
not fail to be otherwise than highly remunerative.

20 Great Wheal, 2s. 9d. Apply to WM. MICHELL, 3, Austinfriars, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, SHARES in the following MINES, for immediate cash:
1 Condurrow, £125. 5 Par Consols, £20½.
20 East Trefusis, 2s. 2 Prov. £205.
5 East Margaret, £10½.
1 Gwamenna, £16½.
1 Grambla, and St. Aubyn, £22½.
20 Great Wh. Vor, £4½.

SHARES WANTED— 100 East Russell, 26s. 6d.
1 Margaret, £20. 20 Trelawny, 12s. 6d.
20 East Alfred, £2½. 50 South Cudda, 13s.

Apply to WM. MICHELL, 3, Austinfriars, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, SHARES in the following MINES, for immediate cash:
5 Ding Dong. 2 Wheal Margaret. 50 Peden-an-drea.
2 Craddock Moor. 50 Tamar Consols. 25 Ludcott.
1 Rosemary. 5 North Alfred. 5 Wheal Grylls.
5 North Bassett. 5 North Levant. 20 Pendean.
10 Herodsfoot. 20 Sortridge. 5 Wheal Wrey.
3 Par Consols. 12 Great Wheal Alfred. 1 Bottallack.
2 Kitty (Lelant). 10 Alfred Consols.

Parties holding any of the above-mentioned shares, may obtain the full market
price for them, on application, personally or by letter, to

GEORGE SPRATLEY, 15, Old Broad-street, E.C.

MINING OFFICES.—Mr. T. CARTHEW, ST. CLARE
STREET, PENZANCE.

M. R. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
1, QUIET STREET, BATH, is in a position to give the BEST ADVICE in
the SELECTION and PURCHASE of DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES. 2/1

M. R. F. E. BLYTH, MINING SHAREBROKER, NO. 1½, ST.
MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, is commissioned to SELL SHARES in
most of the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES. As Mr. Blyth confines him-
self strictly to commission business, the utmost reliance can be placed that all busi-
ness entrusted to him will meet with prompt attention and regularity.

M. R. F. LISABE, C.E., CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER,
OFFICE, 2, DAME STREET, DUBLIN.

Mr. LISABE, may be CONSULTED personally, or by letter. His long experience
in Ireland will be found useful to capitalists desirous of investing money in mining
and other speculations in that country.

M. R. WILLIAM WOOD, 2, FURNACE HOUSE, LLANELLY,
CARMARTHENSHIRE, having had many years' experience in the manage-
ment of extensive collieries and iron mines, and as civil and mechanical engineer,
OFFERS HIS SERVICES to SURVEY, INSPECT, and REPORT upon such pro-
perty, and to FURNISH SECTIONS, ESTIMATES, and VALUATIONS of the same.
Plans and estimates of winding and pumping machinery on the best construction
made, and the erection superintended. Chemical analyses of iron ores carefully
made, and opinion as to their value given.

INVESTMENT.—Messrs. FULLER and CO., 51, THREAD-
NEEDLE STREET, LONDON, continue to TRANSACT BUSINESS in BANK-
ING, MINING, RAILWAY, and OTHER SECURITIES, many of which will safely
pay from 15 to 25 per cent. Those of a progressive character frequently rising above
100 per cent.

WANTED.—Bedford United, Condurrow, Devon Great Consols, Drake Walls, South
Frances, Tamar Consols, Wheal Buller, Wrey, and Mary Ann.

Messrs. FULLER and CO., being in daily communication with agents of the principal
mines, can with confidence recommend the following as worthy especial notice:—

COPPER MINES.

Devon Buller, Burra, Boiling Well, Craddock Moor, Cilstock Consols, East Russell, Wheal Edward.

SILVER-LEAD MINES.

North Wheal Wrey Consols, Dale, Tamar Consols, Wheal Ludcott, Swanpool, South Bog.

Every information given, either personally or by letter. Office hours from 10 till 5.

M. ESSRS. A. J. HUTCHINGS AND CO.'S
PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPE.

MAKERS TO THE
LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY, THE FRENCH AND TURKISH GOVERNMENTS,
And the principal Colliery Proprietors throughout the kingdom.

MANUFACTORY, MILL WALL, POPLAR, LONDON.

Original Correspondent.

THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES AMENDMENT ACT.

SIR.—In your last week's Journal, an able correspondent, "C. H.", objected to some observations of yours on the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856, which appeared in the previous week's publication, and contended that companies with more than twenty partners, and not within the exceptions of the clause (query, the 4th clause), were still legal, and that the only penalty on such companies was that each shareholder was individually liable for the debts of the company. "C. H." also maintained that "the Legislature intended their legality, although their intention was, by the words of the statute, badly expressed." Now, what "C. H." meant by the expression that the Legislature intended their legality, I do not know, nor can I imagine how he arrived at what they intended; especially as such intention was, as he accurately states, by the words of the statute badly expressed. The intention of the Legislature has not *per se* as the force of law. Such intention, to be binding on the inhabitants of these realms, must be accurately expressed. The mere intention of Parliament, when badly expressed, is not, nor I trust will ever be, the law of the land.

I, however, join issue with "C. H." not only upon the construction of the 4th clause, but also upon the intention of the Legislature in passing it. I affirm that the 4th clause most emphatically prohibited twenty persons from carrying on partnerships unless registered; for what language can be stronger or more explicit than this?—"Not more than twenty persons shall after, &c., carry on in partnership any trade, &c., unless they are registered," &c. The question is, do or not these words express a liberty or licence? or are they actually prohibitory? "C. H." says they are not prohibitory. I, on the contrary, say with you, Mr. Editor, they are; and I adhere to my dictum, notwithstanding the same clause afterwards proceeds to state that if any person carry on business, &c., contrary to this provision, every such person shall be severally liable to the partnership debts, &c. The difficulty of "C. H." arises, probably, from his use and confusion of the word "companies" with, and instead of, "partnerships of twenty persons." The clause is not, like "C. H.'s" observations, addressed to the former, but to the latter.

Now as to the intention. The Legislature had no sooner passed the above clause than it found all sorts of devices were resorted to in order to evade it; trusts were created, secret assignments of shares held, and such other arrangements made, that partnerships before consisting of more than 20 members were apparently reduced below that number, and thus saved from the penalties of non-registration. In a word, the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies found divers large partnerships existing with no apparent change of constitution, and yet no registration. Moreover, the tyranny of the clause was pointed out by Mr. Tapping, in page 6 of the preface of his *Exposition of the Joint-Stock Act*, and the Legislature was obliged to confess that its attempt to coerce partnerships with more than 20 members had failed.

The present session, therefore, witnessed the repeal of the obnoxious clause, and the substitution in lieu thereof of a provision which enacts, "That if after the 13th of the present month of July, 20 or more persons shall carry on business, unless, &c., then each of such persons shall be liable for the payment of the whole debts of the partnership," &c. Having, therefore, given as well the words of the repealed as of the repealing clause, and shown that by the latter the Legislature has unequivocally legalised, under grievous penalties, unregistered partnerships of more than 20 persons, I submit that (directly contrary to the views of "C. H.") the Legislature did, by the repealed 4th clause, intend to prohibit partnerships of more than 20 persons, and that their intention was sufficiently expressed by such clause. If, however, "C. H.'s" view be right and "the Legislature intended their legality, although their intention was badly expressed," then I say that the Legislature has stultified itself by passing the above-mentioned 3d clause of the late Act, and by so doing effecting that, and that only, which it had done by the 4th clause of the Act, 1856. Finally, Mr. Editor, I submit that my view, which is consonant with yours, is the right one; but whether right or wrong is not of much consequence, as the 3d clause, which is clear in its construction, is now the law of the land.—*Temple, July 16.*

T. T.

MINING IN MEXICO AND ELSEWHERE.

SIR.—Although your Journal generally teems with information of the soundest character, yet it can rarely boast of a letter so truthful, so practical, and so worthy to be had in remembrance, as that from "Viagero," which appeared in your last week's Number. The truth of the facts stated by that gentleman no person conversant with mining companies will be bold enough to deny. The practical character of the advice contained in it most people must admit, and that it is worthy to be had in remembrance every victim of mining enterprise will honestly confess. For myself I fully agree that the causes of the non-success, not only of Mexican companies, but of most British companies, are those forcibly expressed by "Viagero"; and, whilst thanking him for his communication, hope he will soon again favour your readers with another of his able letters on the same subject. My experience, and it is not a slight one, is that in ninety-nine out of every hundred of the mine adventures which fail, the mines themselves are not properly the cause of the adventurers' loss and disappointment, but that they are mainly to be traced to an extravagant purchase-money, and too expensive a management. If proof were required of my statement, that the mines are not the cause of loss, I with confidence advert to the indisputable fact that British mines annually yield to the nation a produce worth 30,000,000*l.* As such magnificent results are incompatible with the poverty of the mines worked, so they cannot be the cause of the sad distress and ruin, the affecting narrations of which I find so often and so forcibly detailed in the columns of this excellent Journal. If 30,000,000*l.* is to be placed annually to the credit of the British mines, what improper items are usually found on the debit side of the account, which cause the majority of mine adventures to yield a low rate of dividends? Chiefly two—an extravagant purchase-money, and an extravagant direction. The purchase-money is usually fabricated as follows:—Some miner finds a likely piece of ground; he takes a friend with a little money into his counsels, and they, for their joint profit, seek to make something out of the lucky find. They consult a mining agent, or speculator, whom I shall henceforth call the "middle man;" he listens to the tale of their good luck, goes down and inspects the likely piece of ground, sees it is a fair subject for adventure, negotiates for the sett at a royalty, upon the understanding with the miner and his friend that each of them will be well taken care of when the sett shall be sold to a company. The sett is afterwards obtained without premium, and at a moderate royalty. The middle man then enlists, for "a consideration," the support of half-a-dozen of his friends, with "handles to their names," to start a company for working the sett. They meet, concoct their plans, fix the capital at 30,000*l.* to be raised by the issue of 30,000 shares of 1*l.* each; register themselves as promoters holding an average of 300 shares each; and shortly become a joint-stock company, with limited liability; they then issue a prospectus, in which is expressed the appalling, yet attractive fact that "the directors finding that a rare opportunity had occurred for securing the ownership of this valuable sett for the very moderate sum of 5000*l.* cash and 18,000 paid-up shares in the undertaking, at once availed themselves of it, and had thereby secured a magnificent property for a mere bagatelle." Appended to the prospectus is the report of one or more eminent mining engineers, and they report conscientiously and truly that the sett, if properly worked, must shortly take rank as a dividend mine. The public are invited to subscribe for the shares, they do so. Subsequently, the 5000*l.* is paid to the "middle man," who pays 500*l.* each to the finder and his friend, "a consideration" of 50*l.* to his six friends with "handles to their names," who started the company, and pockets for himself the comfortable and neat balance of 2700*l.* A general meeting of the company is called, and the six gentlemen with handles to their names, who have so disinterestedly secured so valuable a property, are, through the influence of some shareholding friends, begged by the grateful adventurers to accept of their share qualifications as directors, that is 300 shares each; they blushingly consent, and such shares, amounting to 1800 in number, are accordingly entered in the company's books as paid-up shares. So that beyond the money consideration of 5000*l.* (which is comparatively a trifling matter), the mine is encumbered with 18,000*l.* worth of paid-up shares for the purchase of the sett only. Law expenses, salaries, and buildings cost 3200*l.*, and mining operations 10,000*l.* thus exhausting the capital of 30,000*l.* At the end of the first year the mine (being a *bona fide* one, with no end of champion lodes) yields 3000*l.*—a fact, as suggested by the Chairman to the wondering adventurers in general

meeting assembled, beyond dispute, and of which any incredulous gentleman may satisfy himself by enquiring at the bankers. The Chairman further improves his popularity by dilating upon the satisfactory result that mining operations which cost 10,000*l.* only should, by the skill of himself and his coadjutors, yield 3000*l.*, or nearly 40 per cent. Clearly, he adds, we have a splendid mine.

But let us hasten to the dividend. The welcome resolution for it is passed, but when the cheques come to hand, a few days afterwards, the adventurers find that the dividend is at the rate of 10 per cent. only, and not 40 per cent. They find out, by the help of Cocker, that 40 per cent. upon the cost of mining operations is but 10 per cent. upon the capital of 30,000*l.* In a word, they acknowledge the sad reality, that their mine pays nearly 40 per cent. upon the money spent on it, but only 10 per cent. upon its whole cost. The conclusion, therefore, is this, that though the mine is not in fault, but further is a good one, yet it is scarcely a paying concern, owing to its having been overwhelmed or eaten up, whichever you please, by a capital more than three times sufficient to yield the splendid return of 3000*l.* during its first year. But to proceed. The mine is worked in depth, the returns increase, and the shares fetch a *bona fide* premium of 5*l.* each. What, under these pleasant circumstances, does the middle man get for his act beyond the 5000*l.* cash? Why, the princely sum of 75,000*l.*; for, not being able further to resist temptation, he goes into the market with his 15,000 free shares, and sells them at the aforementioned premium of 5*l.* What do each of the gentlemen with handles to their names get? Why, patronage—two guineas each twice a week for board duties, substantial luncheons on board day, occasional trips to the mine at the company's expense, and their 300 free shares, which, at the aforesaid premium of 5*l.*, are worth 1500*l.* These are the evils which beset good mine adventures, in ground the character of which has been reported on by eminent engineers, and from which good returns are all but certain upon the capital expended.

I cannot conclude this communication without reiterating that the failure of the great majority of mining adventures is not the fault of the mines, but is owing to those vicious and reprehensible practices by which they are encumbered, with a capital more than three times sufficient to make them return dividends. As a last word, I urge upon adventurers the advisability of not joining any adventure unless the mine is reported upon by eminent engineers of character, and not even then unless in such report such engineers state the amount of cost, based upon definite data, which will fully develop the mine in depth. With such a report, adventurers could ascertain to what extent the assumed returns upon the sum spent in developing the mine would be absorbed by unfair capital.

July 13. T. T.

LIGHTING OF MINES BY GAS.

SIR.—The lighting of metalliferous mines is, perhaps, a subject of greater importance than most people are willing to admit. It is not only so in a financial point of view, but, what is of greater importance, in a sanitary one. It appears that a light by gas will continue to burn about three times as long in the same quantity of air as a candle, with about equal sized flame; and that a gas light of ordinary size is sufficient to light a pitch worked by four men and two boys; in other words, in this case one light by gas is equivalent to six lights by candle. According to this, there will only be about one-ninth or one-tenth part of the quantity of carbonic acid gas given off by a gas light that will be given off by the flames of six candles, assuming the flame of two candles to be about equal to one flame by gas. Light, whether natural or artificial, undoubtedly operates very considerably on the animal spirits. The workman feels much more animated and cheerful when working by the light of the brilliant oil-lamp, than he does when having to ply the pick or the mallet by the dim light of a dirty candle. This feeling of cheerfulness is not only conducive to health, but is also calculated to inspire the mind with energy, and enable him to do a greater amount of work in a given time than he could otherwise do. After the first cost of apparatus, fittings, &c., it appears that the cost of lighting by gas is only equal to about one-half of the cost by candle.

At the Balleswidden Mine, near the Land's End, the gas is carried down to the 110 fm. level by a pressure at the surface of about 7 lbs. per square inch. The lights in the shaft, which is sunk on the lode, burn with a steady, clear flame, exposing all the pumping gear and ladder fittings for many fathoms, at one view. In the levels the same steadiness and brightness of light is almost equally serviceable, and in the ends and pitches, with the India-rubber tubing, which is lined with wire coil, the light can be moved about or stuck up in clay with almost as much facility and convenience as a candle.

I am happy to hear that Mr. Wright is also giving attention to lighting coal mines by gas, as I am persuaded that such is practicable, although the cost of fittings in a coal mine will be greater than that in a metalliferous mine, because of the greater quantity of material worked away, and the consequent greater number of changes that must constantly be made. On the other hand, the cost of coal for gas making will not be so much. I am afraid that fire-damp mines will offer considerable difficulty to lighting by gas.—*Penzance, July 15.*

MARK FRYAR.

A WORD ABOUT SILVER AS WELL AS GOLD.

SIR.—Of late a vast deal has been said about Gold—indeed, the gold question at home and abroad appears to have entirely absorbed attention; it has been paraded *sueus ad nauseam*. If silver be of less value, it is still one of the precious metals, and is not less needed, notwithstanding the threatened usurpation of aluminium in its stead. But gold, gold is the object now continually thrust before public attention. Now, Sir, it has been proved beyond doubt that the gossans and flockans of many of the lodes in Devon and Cornwall are argentiferous, some of them in a high degree. I question very much if the best method of desilvering, or even preparing, these ores has yet been promulgated, or even tried. The method formerly adopted of treating them, by the lead blowing process, has been found, I believe, too expensive to be practical for ores containing less than 12 or 16 ozs. to the ton, as the loss of lead is so great. Surely some of our ingenious metallurgists, if they be enabled to extract such minute globules of gold as described to have been taken from quartz, may be able to adapt their talents, and perhaps modifications of their methods, to the desilvering of gossan, mundic, and other ores known to contain this much-needed metal.

This question—the silver question—depend on it, Sir, is worthy of attention. It is but in its infancy, and had one time of the industrious attention and ability been applied to it that have been devoted to gold, the operators would have been ten times better rewarded than they ever have been, or probably ever will be, by the Gold in England projects.

The vast incubus of prejudice, created by so many disappointments and deceptions, existing against anything bearing the semblance of gold speculation does not militate or apply against silver, seeing it is not a myth, as gold evidently is. The quantities of the former metal acknowledged to be extracted from lead ores exceed 500,000 ozs. annually: the quantities not returned, but still extracted, may be surmised. The smelters are not open-mouthed about their profits, and know how to keep secrets. It is, however, well known when silver exists in appreciable quantities in copper that they desilver it, and zinc ore as well. Some of the French and Spanish blenders carry a large proportion of silver: this is well known to certain parties at Swansea, where nice parcels may be seen, sometimes bearing as much as 9 ozs. and sometimes nearly 20 ozs. to the ton. Many of the parcels of jack forwarded from our British mines are, in my opinion, worth more for silver than for zinc, they being usually found on the backs of, or associated with, argentiferous galena lodes, the produce of which is highly charged with the precious metal. The smelters say, "Oh! we cannot allow you anything for the silver; we do not separate it: it flies off; or the cost is more than it is worth." "Hookey," to use a vulgarism, "hookey," Mr. Smelter. You don't know how to save the silver? Then you ought.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have my suspicions, not only that they know how, but that they do extract it. Fools indeed would they be to let the miner into the secret gratuitously.

If this desideratum be really not accomplished, I appeal to the metallurgists to make experiments, and solve the question, "Will it pay?" I appeal on behalf of the much oppressed miner, on behalf of the public weal, and on their own behalf (for they are sure of a rich reward, if patented), to set about the matter in good earnest, the sooner the better, and show the gold experimentalists that though last in the race they will deserve and win the prize. They may depend there is a path open to fame and fortune. Why should gold alone receive so large a share of attention, and silver, equally a necessity for mankind, be so much neglected?

Trust, July 16.

PRIMARY GEOLOGY: ITS BEARING ON THE SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION OF MINING.

SIR.—The primary crystalline rocks form one of the most useful and, at the same time, most interesting subjects of study to which a mining student can possibly direct his attention. However gratifying the pursuit of fossil geology may be to the appreciate of the fabulous and ideal, no comparison can exist between the practical utility of the one and the inspiring fascination of the other, when questions of a purely mining character are considered.

The importance of being thoroughly well versed in paleontology before the mining student enters into his profession has been too much pressed upon; whilst at the same time the study of the primary crystalline rocks has been almost entirely forgotten. No one can deny the advantages accruing from a knowledge of fossils, and their order of occurrence in the sedimentary strata but all who are practically engaged in mining, and are able to appreciate the important bearing which the primary rocks have on the formation of mineral veins, and other phenomena, will admit the paramount importance of understanding primary geology, and the superiority of fossiliferous embellishment.

The varied conditions under which metalliferous deposits occur, necessitate the practical field study of these rocks; though a general knowledge of their structure, mineralogical composition, and mode of transition, can possibly be acquired in the closet. The student who has gained a knowledge of these characteristics, enters on the field with the power of discriminating the primary series from those portions of upheaved and contorted strata, which, having been acted upon by the primary crystalline base below, renders them rather difficult for the inexperienced eye accurately to define. He can also mineralogically distinguish the varied and gradual transition changes of composition, and trace the general bearing of the fundamental base.

The vertical structure, cleavage, polarity, transitions, and the various compositions consequent on the latter are points which the student cannot too particularly observe. But nothing short of extensive experience, with a natural aptitude at grasping at general principles, can render him who has chosen this interesting branch of industry as his pursuit the able mining geologist. We find men entering upon the field of observation with scarcely one of these requirements: their examination of our rock formations, set forth in the form of reports, are data from which we are able to estimate their geological knowledge. We hear them speak of the primary series as uplifted strata, and find them wondering how and when they became so situated; they tell us how they searched them, and searched in vain, for fossils; they proceed to theorise, to give us the *rationale*, and in attempting to explain these inexplicable and harmonious works of nature render them an incongruous mass of absurdity. So, tainted with an igneous idea of the sublime, they interpret all phenomena of the granitic, basaltic, and porphyritic formations as attributable to the agency of fire; all difficulties are at once removed, and to their minds rendered obvious, by their oblivious duty, *Pluto*. Call it, therefore, be a matter of surprise that there are really so few who are competent to survey and report, with any degree of certainty, on the condition and future prospects of a given mineral property.

The formation of mineral veins has always proved a riddle to the geologist. Theories innumerable have been brought to bear on the explanation of their occurrence, but all have ended in non-success—the problem to the igneous philosopher still remains unsolved. But on dispelling all notions of the earth's fiery incandescence, and pre-conceived ideas of those convulsive shocks and eruptions said to have taken place on its surface, and examining the accumulated facts impartially, we cannot arrive at another conclusion—conclusion based on aqueous rather than an igneous agency, and ascribing the observed results to existing causes, instead of unknown and imaginary forces; in short, a doctrine that is forcibly recommended to our minds by the power of its truth.

I allude to the theory propounded by your able contributor, Mr. Evan Hopkins, who first published it to the world in his well-known work on the *Connection of Geology and Magnetism* as far back as 1843. Doubtless, many have been the objections brought forward to oppose this theory; but in the establishing of new principles something more than their maintenance is necessary—the old theory must be removed, and this cannot be effected in a day. To theorise is one thing, to practise another, and a theory which owes its general support to no other cause than to the eminence of its originators and the period of its acceptance is unworthy of consideration. But when a doctrine, being founded on well-ascertained facts, is advantageously brought into practice—when mining enterprise is by it rendered less a matter of chance and speculation, and daily observations tend only to establish the accuracy of its principles by the confirming evidence of subsequent explorations—then it is that we cannot help acknowledging the validity of its truth; conviction is forced upon us, and we no longer are the supporters of the old dogma.

But to proceed: the conclusive explanation that Mr. Hopkins has given of the formation of lodes forms the groundwork of general principles that are of the most practical value; inasmuch as the mining geologist is enabled by them to arrive at conclusions, in regard to the productive character of mineral ground, with a degree of accuracy otherwise unattainable.

Mr. Hopkins thus explicitly remarks:—"The cross-courses, generally speaking, supply the active mineralising agents, such as the sulphuric, carbonic, and other acids; the rocks provide the minerals and the alkalies. The compounds are formed only at the points where the metallic sap excretes. Thus a rock which may be very favourable for the formation of ore may not indicate the presence of the mineral by inspection, or in a state of aqueous dissemination."

By regarding the whole series of crystalline rocks in the same light as we regard the trunk of a tree, we are able to understand how they may be saturated with mineral solutions corresponding to the sap of the latter. The rocks are permeable to the action, which is from south to north, and since different bands of the crystalline base are characterised by different compositions, the solvents passing through them must consequently dissolve portions of their contents, and interchange of the elements necessarily going on, precipitation takes place. Fractures, joints, &c., however favourably situated for the accumulation and retention of the precipitated metals salts, cannot be filled with minerals belonging to rocks north of them, however rich in mineral matter such rocks may be, since the action is from south to north, and must consequently carry with it the elements of which the southern formation are the parent.

Hence the bearing of the primary base, the mineralogical character of its respective bands, the position and arrangement of the faults or joints, and the direction of the irrigating channels called cross-courses, besides other conditions, constitute the principal data from which we can judge of the merits or demerits of a given mineral deposit. I should occupy too much of your valuable space were I to enter into the subject further. In conclusion, I can only refer the student to the work alluded to, and strongly recommend him to study the formation of mineral veins as therein is ably treated on.

GRAUWACKE.

COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS.

SIR.—The frequent recurrence of fatal explosions in coal mines presses upon us the conviction that the means now employed for lighting the interior of coal mines are altogether defective; and we are naturally led to the enquiry, whether some plan can be devised to meet the emergency, and to afford the requisite light, without endangering the safety of the men?

A suggestion that appeared in the *Mining Journal*, and also in the *Times*, some time back, to light the interior of coal mines with gas promises well. To carry it into effect, there should be three sets of pipes laid down throughout the mine—one for the conveyance of the gas, another for the supply of air to the gas burners, and another a return or waste pipe, to carry away the produce of combustion. This system of pipes should be so connected together by means of stop-cocks, valves, fan-blowers, &c., as to insulate the whole, and prevent the possibility of communication with the explosive gases within the mine.

The mass of coal might also be perforated to the depth of several feet in different directions, by means of hollow drills, turned by machinery previous to its being worked, for the purpose of exploring the coal bed for accumulations of condensed gas, which when discovered might possibly be turned into the waste pipes, and discharged into the open air.

As I am however, unacquainted with the working of coal mines, I cannot say if this is feasible—but, possibly, some of your readers, who are practically engaged, may favour us with their views on this really important subject.

P. B.

July 18.

ON THE GASES OF COAL MINES.

SIR.—In your Journal of July 4 is a suggestion for the prevention of explosions in coal mines, by Mr. J. Jones, of Bolton-le-Moors, in which he recommends the use of hydrochloric acid (muriatic acid), commonly called "spirits of salt," to neutralise or absorb the hydrogen. As this subject of preventing explosions is a very important one, perhaps a few queries, with replies from Mr. Jones, may be the means of calling more particular attention to a

water would then become a very powerful fertiliser, worth far more than the liquid manure from a dung-heap or a cow-shed; but as we find the hydrogen and nitrogen in a mine only mechanically mixed, and not combined in the form of ammonia, the question becomes, will hydrochloric acid gas combine with a mechanical mixture of hydrogen and nitrogen, the same as with these gases chemically combined in the form of ammoniacal gas?—and if it will, does such combination take place in a dark mine, the same as in the light of day?

These are all questions which, no doubt, Mr. Jones can easily reply to; and in doing so, he will render much service to those miners whose time-hitherto has been too much taken up by their labour to allow of their studying chemistry. Mr. Jones's statements are short, containing much information, but I fear to short too to appreciate those by those who could be most benefited by them, for it is quite proverbial that colliers are not chemists. I would also remark on the lime he recommends for the absorption of the carbuncle solid gas (the "choke damp"), or, as it sometimes called, the "after damp," such lime should be newly burnt, just fresh from the kiln; and when it has become flowery, or slackened, that then it ought to be removed and used for agricultural purposes, and again replaced by fresh burnt lime.

A.
Leeds, July 13.

THE SEWERS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, AND MR. GURNEY.

Sir.—I see, by the *Builder* of the 11th inst., that Mr. G. Gurney has been reporting upon the proper mode of curing the impurities which emanate from these sewers and that his report is to be handled by the Metropolitan Commissioners. Mr. Gurney recommends "that the sewers in question should be trapped as soon as possible." It is now but a short period since Mr. Gurney produced an immense excitement in the North of England by the introduction of the steam-jet for the better ventilation of coal mines, which was also to be applied to the ventilation of the London sewers and the Houses of Parliament. The House of Commons was moved upon the subject, experiments upon a large scale were made in the collieries, but all fell to the ground as inconsistent and impracticable.

However, now the scene is changed. Instead of driving out the noxious gases by active ventilation, the trap is to be applied to ensue them, although not hermetically, for Mr. Gurney is too much of a philosopher not to know that these gases must and will force an outlet, for it is not many weeks since a whole family at Cleator Moor, in Cumberland, were poisoned by the inhalation of the noxious vapours arising from the slag of an iron furnace beneath the foundations of the house. The General Board of Health, in 1852, after showing that ventilation was one great cure, remarked that "Trapping was recommended by certain parties, but this, although it might screen particular houses, it was proved only masked the evil, for the confinement of noxious gases made the sewers themselves more dangerous, and occasioned such additional escape through the house drains as no traps could withstand, thereby augmenting the diffusion of impurities in private dwellings." This result, indeed, seems so self-evident that it need not the enlightened authority of Metropolitan Boards of Health to give it force. A more simple and natural cure has already been promulgated, by providing an ample supply of water for flushing these sewers, and so strike at the root of the evil—the accumulation of filth during dry weather.

The world has now undoubtedly awarded Mr. Gurney a high position for science, but it rather surprised me that he should jump so rapidly from exorbitant ventilation to ineffective enclosure of noxious gases as a practical remedy for the evils complained of. Verily this sewer subject possesses an extraordinary mysterious nature; it has already defeated several successions of commissioners and some of the first engineers of the age, and yet the remedy seems as far distant as ever. It is a poor compliment to the commissioners and their officials to be unable to produce any useful scheme until enlightened by Mr. Gurney. The flushing system above mentioned, aided by ample discharging chimneys, would appear to possess claims to practical merit, far beyond the exploded system of trapping.

AN ENGINEER.

REDUCTION OF GOLD ORES.

Sir.—In your admirable Journal of last week, an "Amateur Miner," of Zacatecas, Mexico, requests to be informed the cause why the gold in the ores of El Bote Mine is not absorbed by the quicksilver, on its first application to the torta? The reason appears to be, that the first and second portions of quicksilver are added to the torta, or mass of ground ore, during the time that active decomposition of the various salts added to extract the silver ore is in action and transposition. The quicksilver, also, is partly decomposed by this action, and is represented by the word *consumido*, in his account of quicksilver less returned than employed. These salts are in a pasty state, and are chiefly composed of deuto-chloride of quicksilver and deuto-chloride of copper and iron. These coat the first portions of quicksilver with a film of various colours, and it is by these colours that the amalgamator is able to judge of the progress of the mass of ground ore. When the mass or torta has given up all the silver it is capable of by the process adopted, which, I add, is a very admirable one for Zacatecas, situated as it is, in company with many other districts, away from any supplies of necessary ingredients requisite for a total extraction, or nearly so, of the gold contained. It is the above described film that prevents the gold, however so finely ground, from at once amalgamating with the quicksilver.

When a torta is *reducida*, or, in other words, has given all the silver that the process employed allows, a different state of materials exists. The various salts have become in part soluble, others have arrived at a state in which they are inert. At this time the *bano*, bath of quicksilver, is added, and being a large amount, makes the amalgam very fluid, and the result of the vaning shows the quantity of amalgam that was visible as nearly dry amalgam, now quite fluid and bright. The gold now receives a coating of quicksilver, and has the appearance of silver amalgam, and much of it is caught amongst the amalgam of silver. Should there, however, by any chance be a short supply of water to wash the torta, the friction, in consequence of the thick mass of mud, would clean off the grey coating of gold amalgam from off the gold dust, and it would be found shining again in the "relaves" and "hales," and in the "arroyos." At Guanajuato gold has been found one mile down the "guich," or arroyo, below the Haciendas de Plata, after having gone through the process as carried out in that mining district.

JOHN H. CLEMENT.
4, Union-court, Old Broad-street, July 14.

SLATE QUARRIES, AND THEIR MANAGEMENT—No. II.

Sir.—The next party of London gentlemen to whom I would refer formed themselves into a company called the Nanshy Vale slate Company. These, like most others, had their London office, secretary, two clerks, and a boy to clean the rooms and attend the door on meeting days. Seven directors were to be present at the monthly meetings, and each was to have 40/-, for attendance (16/- per annum), all this was to come out of the shareholders' pocket, as well as 200/- a year for secretary, and 60/- for rent of office, independent of clerks and boy, printing, paper, pens, ink, &c., amounting to another 100/- a year, making altogether 528/- a year London expenses. Then down here they had a partner in a salary of 150/-, a manager at 100/-, and his clerk at 50/-, as well as men in each slate on commission. There were also rents of quarry 100/-, house and fields for manager 20/-, and right of way to deposit the debris or waste in the adjoining lake 5/-.

To prove to Wales that they were better able to manage the affairs of a slate quarry than the proprietors of the neighbouring quarries, these gentlemen contracted with a company for the loan of a steam-engine (to drain the quarry and take the blocks up to the manufacturing floors), which was brought down here and fixed at a very great cost. This cost the company 186/- a year, making 1163/- for management alone, although any company working such a small concern as this could save at least 800/- a year on that account. However, they declare dividends, which while they had capital were paid out of that, although the quarry was actually constantly running into debt, and the poor shareholders were praising up their property because they were receiving 13½ per cent. dividend, although the truth was that this 13½ per cent. came out of their own private pockets. But when the capital was gone no returns could be expected! Oh yes! just the same. How? Well, when the cost-sheets were to be sent up once a month by the agent and his clerk for the approval of the directors, and if the slate returns were not sufficient to show dividends to the shareholders, the parson and directors used to send back the sheet to the agent at the quarry, requesting him to put down 500/- worth of slates instead of 500/-, so that they had 200/- to show as clear profit, but when stock was taken the slate deficiency was discovered. Now this was not a Welsh trick, but the concoction of London board of directors. The number of men employed was from 40 to 50, so that anyone may see that the quarry was not so very bad, as the returns actually were 300/- worth of slates per month. Ultimately the shareholders began to look about themselves, and some made up their minds to pay no more calls, so the quarry was stopped, although the rent continued, as well as the rent of house and land, and the 180/- a year for steam-engine. There was no one to look after the property, and all was left to the mercy of thieves, who carried off iron, steel, timber, lead pipes, and coal, as if they were their own; when this came to the ears of the London gents, the secretary made the best of his way off, and where he is now I know not; the company, however, is being wound up in the Court of Chancery, and many shareholders may thus be called upon for all the money they possess. Yet this quarry could, if well managed, have proved very remunerative, instead of leaving the shareholders 3000/- in debt.—Nanshy Vale, July 13.

A QUARRYMAN.

CORNWALL AND CARDIGANSHIRE.

Sir.—I see, from Mr. Ennor's apology for condemning East Russell, that it was the eastern end of the mine he had not looked into. I thought that, when people spoke bad luck to mines, condemned the gosean, and ridiculed those who had selected or supported them, they usually examined the whole mine first; but that does not seem to be Mr. Ennor's plan. Well, then, by the same rule, we may entertain some hope for Cardiganshire. Perhaps it may turn out that her case may be similar to East Russell, and that he has not examined one end of her mineral district; and by that means, if it proves a very good one, he may be able to get out of the difficulty.

Mr. Ennor calls for a contradiction of his figures with respect to the Cardiganshire dividend mine: I will correct them in an instance or two, and he will see, after following his method of subtracting some of the best mines, there will be enough left to pay good dividends on a large capital. His figures are—

	Dividends.
Bwich Consols.....	\$10,000.....\$75,200
Cefn Cwm Brwyng.....	6,600.....600
East Daren.....	2,800.....7,200
Welsh Pounds.....	52,500.....10,500
Cwmystwith.....	7,680.....10,240
Goginan.....	22,000.....44,000
Total.....	\$116,880.....\$75,200
Lisburne Mines.....	7,500.....102,400
Total.....	\$123,880.....\$175,600
More correct by deducting Welsh Potosi.....	52,500.....10,500
Total.....	\$71,380.....\$165,100
And adding Cwmystwith.....	—.....100,000
Total.....	\$71,380.....\$265,100

I presume it is fair to add the 100,000/- profits to Cwmystwith, as these were made at the same time as the profits of the Lisburne Mines; and by Mr. Ennor's method of stating accounts in the first six mines, instead of showing a debt of 43,000/-, would show a profit of 56,810/-, and adding the Lisburne Mines, as Mr. Ennor has done, leaves a balance, not of \$1,810/-, but of 194,810/-, or nearly (still following Mr. Ennor's method of calculation), which I confess to be out of the depth of my understanding.

not 6 per cent., but fully 22 per cent., for seven years, for seven mines in the dividend list of this district.

I have taken the liberty to correct the Welsh Potosi statement, and I am quite satisfied that the dividend was not made out of profits; and if I put down 20,000/- instead of 52,500/-, it will abundantly cover the outlay: what is wanted is a true, not a fictitious, statement of the outlay and profits. For those not acquainted with the Cardiganshire mining district, it is only fair to state that 25 years ago there were only three mines at work in that county, —Pengoch, Cwmystwith, and Daren, and that the whole returns from the district were only 50 tons per month. That during the last twelve months, old mines, that were formerly very rich, but are not yet unwatered—such as the Welsh Potosi, Henwith, Daren, Gelliherion, Grosarlawn, Abbey Consols, &c., have returned upwards of 14,000/- worth of ore; that adit levels and machinery are steadily going on draining and undermining these old mines, which will no doubt, as in former times, soon again greatly add to the wealth of Cardiganshire. Most people who know anything of mining are aware, with a mining country of this magnitude, full of old abandoned mines, of an age when the steam engine was unknown, and when the drainage of deep mines was very imperfectly understood, that it requires considerable time and capital to bring out the full value of such a country. Let any person consider how long Cornwall has been a progressive mining country, and they will not be disposed to cavil with Cardiganshire for the misfortune she has already brought into the basket of riches of the mines of the British Islands; they will rather see in it the germ of a wealthy future, which with time is sure to be developed.

I do not think the Cornishmen will thank Mr. Ennor for championing their cause: they do not think the veins of the earth are filled with tin, copper, and lead—the drainage of the surface, a sort of secondary recombination of a former monetary circulating medium. They would rather see a false prophet who condemns good mines, and thereby deprives the country of their value, served as we serve that arch marauder, the magpie—glittered high, as a warning to other birds not to interfere with our fruit. The guaco, the bird that kills the snake, does not attack him until he has made himself acquainted with the whereabouts of the herb that cures himself. In writing to you this long letter, Mr. Editor, I am trying to do your readers a similar service—I am endeavouring to provide the antidote for any little poison that may occasionally be distilled into your valuable Journal, if they should happen to imbibe it.

W.M. BATTYE.

SHALL WE GO AND SEE THE MINE?

Sir.—Under the head of "Summer Excursions," in your last week's Notices to Correspondents, there are some remarks which may be considered as having claims to particular attention at the present moment. The writer advocates more active measures on the part of shareholders in mines, by visits to the particular locality in which they have invested, or are deliberating upon investing capital, and considers that for the purposes of health and pleasure a summer "trip" may just as well be taken with a business object as without one. Such a doctrine certainly deserves extensive circulation, and, once fairly started and understood, would no doubt become a rule rather than an exception. I must take leave, however, to dissent from the taste of your correspondent in his attack upon shareholders, by designating them "tadpoles talkers, incubi, stolid geniuses," and so forth, such terms applied to amateurs of mining being, in my humble opinion, very much out of place in a commendatory letter like the one in question.

But having in view the motto, "*Fiat justitia, et pax regnet*," I beg to lay some claim to the merit, in my late remarks on Catherine and Jane Consols, of being the originator of the idea thus attempted to be amplified by your correspondent, who has also done me the honour to press into his service the very terms made use of (wide of the last paragraph but one of my advertisement), without acknowledging their source, unless, indeed, two persons should simultaneously have not only hit upon the same idea, but expressed it in the same words, of which there is a notable example in Sheridan's *Critic*, the quotation from which I beg to append, as being not unsuitable to the apparent plausibility of the motto:—

CALIFORNIAN MINING STOCK—CAUTION.

Sir.—In your Journal of April 4 I find a communication headed as above, signed "Anglo-Saxon," and dated San Francisco, Feb. 19.

As this article borrows respectability by its appearance in your columns, I deem it due to those whom I represent that I should give it a passing notice.

There are two ways, Mr. Editor, in which a man may perpetrate falsehood: the one is by a wanton misstatement of facts, and the other by a partial statement of truth; but stopping short of the whole truth leaves the inference false. In the latter class of untruth tellers I must place your correspondent, "Anglo-Saxon." I do not accuse him of uttering, in unambiguous Anglo-Saxon phrase, unqualified falsehood; but I do most emphatically affirm that he has wilfully, knowingly, and with malice prepense, omitted on one hand, and masked on the other, the truth.

It is admitted that the "caution" he quotes was published in a newspaper in this city about the time mentioned. It is admitted further that the mine known as El Ajo was "jumped" by the "Arizona Mine"; but it is absolutely false that "this is the only mine possessed by the Arizona Company," as it is but a very insignificant item of their possessions, and can be struck out of their list of veins without, in the slightest degree, impairing their interest; and this fact was very well known to "Anglo-Saxon."

It is admitted that the "caution" he quotes was published in a newspaper in this city about the time mentioned. It is admitted further that the mine known as El Ajo was "jumped" by the "Arizona Mine"; but it is absolutely false that "this is the only mine possessed by the Arizona Company," as it is but a very insignificant item of their possessions, and can be struck out of their list of veins without, in the slightest degree, impairing their interest; and this fact was very well known to "Anglo-Saxon."

As some of your readers may have an interest in knowing the truth, I will give you a brief history of this mine, El Ajo; and let me premise that a mine in Mexico is often only a single vein, or lead.

In January, 1853, the mine or vein called El Ajo was regularly "denounced" by Rodeno and others, and an attempt made to work it under their patronage or directions; but the miners employed by them were driven off or killed by the Indians, after a few days' occupation. The Mexican law requiring continuous possession, and a specified amount of work to be done, this demonstration of itself established no claim. The presumed denouncers knowing this, asked from the Mexican authorities a further extension of time, which was granted; but this additional time was allowed to pass without any effort to occupy the mine, or continue the work upon it. Another extension was granted, which expired without further result, and before any further steps had been taken the district of country in which the mine was situated became, by purchase, the property of the United States. By Gadsden's treaty of purchase, the Mexican Government could make no grant within the limits or boundaries of the land sold after Sept. 25, 1853, at which time the mine was still without an occupant, and so remained until taken possession of by the party which "Anglo-Saxon" terms the "Arizona men" in Nov., 1854.

After the advent of these Yankees, the obsolete Mexican claimants, Robinson and others, re-denounced the mine, when it was made known to all the world that Mexican jurisdiction had ceased within the district that contained it; and it is by virtue of this re-denunciation that Robinson and Co. pretend to have title. The absurdity of this pretension, to those understanding it, has been so glaring that it was thought until now that a fool would not err therein.

So much for the mine El Ajo; but let me enquire again, what is the mine El Ajo? Well, I repeat it is a single vein; and when taken possession of by the "Arizona men" its great importance was attached to its ownership, since no other lead or vein had, up to that time, been discovered, and it was supposed that the whole copper wealth of the country was concentrated in it. A few days' "prospecting," however, demonstrated the existence of a series of veins spreading over an area of a mile square, hitherto undiscovered, unknown, and not dreamed of by the original "denouncers" of the single vein called El Ajo, and entirely without its limits. There was a copper field to which the "Arizona men" gave the name of the "Arizona Copper Mines," having magnitude, and quantity, and richness more than sufficient to satisfy their most extravagant hopes and widest expectations.

El Ajo accordingly ceased to be an object of interest, having degenerated, by comparison, to a fourth-rate vein in the family of one hundred, and would not be missed were it plucked from the leads now composing the "Arizona Copper Mines."

Now, Mr. Editor, all this was quite as well known to "Anglo-Saxon" as myself, and being so, is it not manifest that his "caution" was intended to disguise the truth.

As "caution" is the watch-word with "Anglo-Saxon," I may hereafter have occasion to use this counterfeiting in conference with his English friends, particularly as I know him to be an extensive dabbler in various "bogus mines," that have neither title nor wealth, and in some instances not even a local habitation. ROBERT ALLEN,
President of the Arizona Copper Mining Company.

San Francisco, California, June 4.

ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY.

Sir.—About six weeks since there appeared in the *Mining Journal*, and in several of the daily papers, a pompous announcement, stating that liquidators had been appointed, and that the proprietors were to deposit their shares with Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie, on and after June 9. An instalment has already been paid, and a further sum to be made on July 6. In vain have I looked for the renewal of the advertisement; I see, however, no sign. Let us hope that when the Messrs. Mackenzie signed the contract with the private agent of the Neapolitan Messalina, they took special care to see that there was no loophole left open, nor any device by which chicanery could have full sway, and litigation take its course. Experience should teach us that the cautious and wary antagonist they had to deal with. They knew perfectly well, that although on the occasion when the property was transferred to Mr. Mackenzie, the old company employed to negotiate the transaction a gentleman of great knowledge of the affairs of the association, he having been one of its principal promoters. Possessed of great legal abilities, and well known for his judicial principles and qualifications; and yet, with all his acumen and science so necessary to give a good colour to a speculation, he found that the *fiduciary actes* of the Duke of Biansares was too clever for him. If the Messrs. Mackenzie have forgotten this striking example, I say they are not only guilty of great *farcie*, but likewise of a gross dereliction of duty.

From the formation of the company until the present period, it appears that things have never gone quite straight; notwithstanding the presence of a competent advocate, its birth was attended with so many throats that it was nearly still-born. In spite of the attendance of the same clever practitioner, it was always in a state of chronic disorder. Transferred to Paris for change of air, it still languished; and now, when the corpse is returned to England, it does appear that it has experienced a miserable death; its remains dismembered, and its heirs waiting for the remaining part of that large inheritance of which they have been despoiled by British quacks and foreign charlatans. I hear from many of my co-sufferers that they have experienced the greatest difficulty in getting the old shares exchanged for the new ones at the office of Messrs. Amory, Travers, and Smith, the agents of the old trustees. This appears to me to be an ungrateful proceeding on the part of the body of trustees, considering how generously the shareholders remunerated them for their exertions; probably, however, they shield themselves under the old proverb, that a board, as corporate, is irresponsible, and can be guilty of many flagrant acts which the majority comprising it would disdain to have any connection with their private capacity. The elections are long since over, and nearly all the petitions are settled, so that ample leisure could have been afforded to have answered any questions which might have been put to the trustees.

It has been urged previously, that while the seat of the association was at Paris,

there was no need to make any stir in the affairs of the company; nothing could be got out of it; the shareholders were some dead, others not known. Besides, every one wished to evade the responsibility of making himself too conspicuous; and fearing that to the questionable

Meetings of Mining Companies.

WHEAL UNY MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Lombard-street, on Tuesday.—Mr. F. L. Hinde in the chair.

Mr. HUX (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed. The report of Capt. James Rowe was read, which stated "That the 80 is driven 14 fms. west of the engine-shaft, driving on the flockan part by six men, at 6d. per fathom. The lode in the mine sinking under the 40, and 10 fms. before the end in the 80, is worth 14d. per fm. In the tin department of our mine we have not sufficient ground laid open to enable us to meet our cost. We have 66 tributaries, working at 13s. 4d. tribute. When the communication is made from the 80 to the 40, we shall be able to employ from 15 to 20 more men on tribute, at about 12s. in 12s. The objects we have in view, and which we are pursuing, are well worthy of a vigorous prosecution."

A statement of accounts was submitted, from which the following is condensed:

Balance last audit	£ 354 6 2
Mine cost, March, April, and May	1601 1 11
Merchants' bills	739 14 4
Lords' dues	78 6 3
Office charges	20 7 10 = £2813 16 6
Tin sold	1390 7 3
Copper ore sold	61 10 10
Calls received	614 6 0 = 2066 6 1

Balance against mine £ 747 10 5

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said they had to provide for the next three months, which, according to the estimated accounts, would require £233. 3s. 6d. He had hoped that, at the last meeting, the returns would have met their wants. The committee had memorialised the Ecclesiastical Commissioners on the subject of the dues, stating that the mine produced a great quantity of ore at a considerable loss, and praying of them to give some relief; but, after taking a long while to consider the memorial, the answer they received was, that the circumstances of the case were not such as to justify them in making any alteration. They did not intend to make any further application, as, perhaps, they might only receive a more civil answer. The metal market going down affected them; and the men must get good wages or they would not work. He (the Chairman) had a fourth part of the mine, and, therefore, should do everything in his power to save expense.

A SHAREHOLDER said it was a disgraceful thing for the Church to be taking the lord's dues, when the adventurers were getting no profits.

Mr. MUNN: And improving the condition of their property.

The report and accounts were then unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said, as they had to provide for £233., they would require a call of 1/- to get them out of difficulty and trouble, and he hoped before the year was out they would be in a better position. He then proposed a call of 1/- per share.

Mr. SPALDING seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. MUNN having explained by a plan the present working of the mine, as detailed by Capt. Rowe in his report, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

LADY BERTHA MINING COMPANY.

An adjourned meeting of shareholders in this company was held on Monday. There was a very full attendance, as it was understood the office of secretary would at this meeting be filled up.—Mr. J. V. WILLIAMS was elected Chairman.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN stated the object of the meeting, and requested the parties holding proxies to hand them in.

Mr. LEALE wished to know what course was intended to be taken as to the call made at the last meeting, as he should object to any party voting unless all calls had been paid!—A SHAREHOLDER, in reply, said this was only an adjourned meeting, therefore the call was not payable, and shareholders would have a right to vote without paying the call made on the 6th inst.

The CHAIRMAN said he had requested the solicitor of the company, Mr. Hancock, to be present, and he should recommend the meeting to be bound by the opinion of that gentleman.

The SOLICITOR, having perused the cost-book rules and proceedings at the meeting on the 6th, stated that a call was duly made on the 6th, to be paid forthwith; and by the rules of the company no party could vote unless all calls made and due were paid; and he was of opinion the call was made on the 6th, and was now due, therefore must be paid by any shareholder before voting.

Mr. WATSON said shareholders had 14 days to pay the call by the rules, and the 14 days had not expired, and referred to a clause in the cost-book rules.

The SOLICITOR, in reply, stated this clause only referred to the forfeiture of shares. The company could not forfeit until the expiration of 14 days after the call was due, but this gave the shareholder no right to claim 14 days to pay his call. The call was clearly made on the 6th, and payable forthwith, and therefore now due.

Several shareholders hereupon drew cheques for their calls, as only a few had paid the last call; and all the shares represented by the proxies were in arrear, as it seemed to have been considered unnecessary to pay the call to entitle the parties to vote at this meeting.

A SHAREHOLDER complained that sufficient time had not been given to pay, also that the object of the meeting was not stated, and that many shareholders did not know the appointment of a secretary was to be proceeded with at this meeting.

A long discussion ensued as to this being a legally constituted meeting, which was ultimately left to the decision of the solicitor.

The SOLICITOR stated that as he was sure all parties intended to act with fairness, and having great doubts as to the legality of the meeting to proceed to elect a secretary, and seeing his decision as to the call would exclude a great portion of the votes, he should recommend that the appointment be not proceeded with, but that a meeting should be expressly called for the purpose of electing a secretary, and in the notice an intimation be given that the call made on the 6th must be paid before entitling the shareholders to vote. This would give all parties a fair start, and no questions would be hereafter raised.

This proposal seemed to give general satisfaction, and was unanimously adopted.

[We understand the meeting has been called for the 28th inst., at one o'clock. The candidates are Messrs. Codd, Lavington, Webb, and Watson, and a keen contest is expected.]

THE NORTH BRITISH AUSTRALASIAN COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the London Tavern, on Monday.

Mr. EUSTACE ANDERSON in the chair.

Mr. BUDGE (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said the principal object of the meeting was to incorporate the company under the Limited Liability Act; but there were also certain resolutions drawn up, making alterations in the constitution of the company.

Mr. FAUCETT said the resolutions had only been put into his hand upon entering the room, and considered they had better adjourn the meeting to a future day, thus giving time to examine the proposed alterations.

The CHAIRMAN considered it desirable that time should be given; but it might facilitate the business by having the proposed resolutions read.

Mr. BUDGE then read the resolutions, from which the following is condensed:—Registering the company, with limited liability, under the Joint-stock Companies Act, 1856. Altering the contract of copartnery, so as to form regulations of the company under the Act. That the company be registered as a company established in England, and for the same objects and purposes for which the company was originally formed. That the shares of the company be £5,676. That as Messrs. John Taylor and Sons had signified their intention of resigning, a full and complete indemnity be given them under the common seal of the company, and that the company in future be carried on by the directors, instead of masters, agents, or managers.

The CHAIRMAN then read the various alterations in the regulations, which were in accordance with the above resolutions.

Mr. HORSEY considered it would be a great loss of time and expense if they passed the resolutions upon the present occasion, as upon submitting them for confirmation many alterations might be suggested; and he would propose that the meeting be adjourned for a fortnight.

Mr. HADOW seconded the resolution, and intimated his determination to resign as a director; at the same time assuring them that, directly or indirectly, he would not oppose the present board of directors, and it was merely for the purpose of assisting those gentlemen in framing the new rules that he had remained in office. (Cheers.)

Mr. HORSEY suggested that any alterations to be proposed to the resolutions should be sent to the committee four days before the meeting.

Mr. HADOW said, although not imperative, it would certainly be much more convenient.—The adjournment was then unanimously agreed to, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned general meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of the association, Winchester House, Old Broad-street, yesterday,

Capt. VERNON in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, having read the notice convening the meeting, said he had to propose that it be adjourned for two months. It might be satisfactory to state that the value of their property increased rather than diminished, and appeared to be in a more flourishing condition than they expected; but at the present time they were not in a position to carry out the wishes of the proprietors in winding-up.

A SHAREHOLDER said he believed they adjourned for the object of receiving advices from Mr. Hitchens: he wished to know whether any had been received?

The CHAIRMAN replied they had had letters from Mr. Hitchens, which were of a satisfactory character. A diamond formation had been found within two miles of their estate, which it was fully expected would run into it. Mr. Hitchens had also heard that a diamond formation had been found on their freehold at Cata Frata, and that a number of squatters had congregated there for the purpose of searching for them; and instructions had been sent to the superintendent there to ascertain whether the information was correct. Mr. Hitchens also informed them that the country was now beginning to open out, the Government had commenced works, and there was no doubt that their estates, purchased merely for the purpose of obtaining wood and water, would become of value for agricultural purposes, and, under such circumstances, it would be very wrong to hurry a sale.

A PROPRIETOR enquired whether they were paying expenses?

The CHAIRMAN said certainly not, or they would not think of closing. The question was, if by spending £s. they should get for it 7s. 6d.; but they could not sell at the present day, and it would be unwise to throw away a property if they could do so.

Mr. MCLEAREN was perfectly satisfied that the directors and committee would do the best for the interest of the general body of proprietors. (Hear.)

A PROPRIETOR wished to know the probable loss for the two months?

Mr. BANKS said about 300/- per month.

The CHAIRMAN said, since they had a notion of parting with the property, it had increased in value, and the same cause was still existing, so that they were going on in arithmetical progression. They were deliberating upon the matter; but, after all, the delay was forced upon them, for, although they had not got a party standing at the door to give them the money, they had many offers, which were still increasing in amount; at the same time, if they were in a condition to close to-morrow, he (the Chairman) should do so.

Mr. LEMON OLIVER said their only anxiety was to do the best they could for the

whole of the proprietors; and if they had two months more, they might have something pleasing to communicate.

Mr. MCLEAREN said they appointed a committee, from their own body, to join the directors, and he thought they ought to place confidence in both parties, that their interest would be protected. (Hear.)

A PROPRIETOR said they might go on for a considerable time without any offers to purchase.

The CHAIRMAN said they had offers both to buy or to lease, but they did not consider them good enough. The gentleman they sent out, Mr. Hitchens, their late secretary, not knowing that they had had any offer, had estimated the property at double the value of the propositions made. But he would merely mention, to prove the importance of not being in too great a hurry, that one party offered 10,000/-, the same party jumped to 20,500/-, and then increased the amount to 25,000/-, and that party, who was only agent in this country, was waiting for further advices from the Brasil to whether he should advance the offer, and could not receive an answer until the 2d of Aug. What would the proprietors have said if they had thrown the property away for the first sum? The object of the directors was either to wind-up the company and never hear of it again, or take other steps for disposing of it for the interest of the shareholders. (Cheers.)

A resolution adjourning the meeting to Sept. 17 was unanimously agreed to, and a vote of thanks passed to the Chairman.

THE COPPER TRADE—ANNUAL STATISTICS:

FROM JUNE 30, 1856, TO JUNE 30, 1857.

Containing the Quantity of Copper Ore sold from each mine, British and Foreign.—Average Price per 21-cwts., and the Amount of Money.—The Average Standard, Produce, and Price for the Year, both in Cornwall and Wales.—The Total Amount of Ore, Fine Copper, and Money.—Each Company's Purchase.—And the Particulars of Copper Ores sold at the Ticketings in Cornwall, from June 30, 1856, to June 30, 1857.

CORNWALL.

Mines.

Ore (21-cwts.).

Price.

Amount.

Mines.	Ore (21-cwts.).	Price.	Amount.
Alfred Consols	4215	£ 5 9 0	£24,802 0 6
Anna, Wheal	1057	5 9 0	5,754 4 6
Arthur, Wheal	1319	3 11 6	4,708 2 6
Basset, Wheal	6376	7 13 6	52,530 16 0
Bedford United Mines	2544	5 19 6	15,210 16 0
Boiling Well	898	7 5 6	6,521 18 6
Botallack	745	11 19 6	8,927 9 6
Bray, Wheal	208	3 19 0	422 16 0
Buller, Wheal	6140	5 2 6	32,995 3 6
Calstock Consols	202	5 11 0	1,124 5 0
Camborne Vean	540	4 13 6	2,518 0 6
Carri Brea Mines	5247	4 1 0	21,227 2 0
Carrack Dews	505	7 17 6	4,204 19 0
Carvannall	364	5 19 0	2,170 2 0
Charlotte, Wheal	540	7 13 6	4,145 19 0
Clifford, Wheal	4110	6 9 6	26,633 8 0
Clynn and Wentworth	443	6 8 0	2,832 19 6
Collacombe	1967	6 6 0	12,430 14 6
Comfort, Wheal	216	2 16 0	609 0 0
Condurow	1820	6 12 0	12,002 7 6
Cousals	1694	3 7 0	9,933 6 0
Copper Hill	716	8 7 0	5,994 18 0
Cradock Moor	708	9 13 0	6,829 3 0
Creegabrawse	290	5 2 0	1,479 16 0
Devon and Cornwall	665	4 12 0	1,070 6 0
Devon and Courtenay	347	4 15 6	1,646 0 6
Devon Buller	274	6 3 0	1,685 1 6
Devon Great Consols	2666	5 10 0	14,623 11 6
Dolcoath	424	4 0 0	1,855 18 0
Duke of Cornwall	1942	4 0 0	7,738 3 0
East Alfred Consols	189	8 18 0	1,672 14 6
East Pool	2903	5 18 6	17,102 4 6
East Tolpuddle	163	5 19 0	9,693 13 6
Edward, Wheal	680	5 7 6	3,664 18 6
Ellen, Wheal	250	4 13 6	1,166 10 6
Emma, Wheal	357	8 10 6	3,041 7 6
Fowey Consols	5817	7 7 0	42,967 3 6
Friendship, Wheal	1696	9 5 6	15,449 5 6
Gonamena	840	9 1 0	7,601 10 0
Grampier and St. Aubyn	328	20 7 6	6,678 15 6
Great Wheel Alfred	2497	5 11 6	13,917 17 0
Great Wheel Buoy United	536	5	

MINING IN JAMAICA.

According to the last advices (June 26) the accounts from the mines in every part of the island were more encouraging than they had been for a great length of time.

AT WHEAL JAMAICA bi-monthly meeting, the committee of management were able to announce the favourable progress of the mining operations at Charing Cross, as was evinced by the report of Mr. G. B. Nethersole, who states that the lode is in the stopes in the back of No. 1 is between 3 and 4 ft. wide, with a branch of yellow ore 6 in. thick, yielding about 15 cwt. of ore per fm. The rise in the back of No. 3 is yielding 6 cwt. of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of No. 6 are 6 cwt. of ore per fm. The lode in the end of the 50 south is about 4 ft. wide, composed of decomposed porphyry, feldspar, and spar, and a few spots of yellow ore, on the whole, looking promising. In Nethersole's 65 cross-cut the ground continues moderately easy for driving. In the dressing department we have sent away up to date 28 tons, and are busily engaged in carrying down the ore from the different stopes, and having the same got ready for market as quickly as possible. Nothing is left undone to push forward the different departments of the mine : 80 tons of ore have been exported since the beginning of the year, 4 tons remain ready for shipment, and every effort will be made to complete a respectable cargo by Aug. 1. The accounts to May 31 showed balance to the credit of the company, £582. 12s. 1d.

CLARENDON CONSOLS.—It being generally understood that the report of Capt. Tregoning upon the Stamford Hill Mine is favourable to the energetic prosecution of the works at this promising mine, the confidence exhibited throughout by the shareholders in this country has been greatly strengthened. The last intelligence from Stamford Hill was of a very encouraging nature; the lode had considerably improved, and a more concentrated deposit of ore was attained. The lode is a very powerful one, and hitherto its magnitude has been the principal cause of its unproductiveness. The shaft, however, has carried down a highly mineralised lode throughout; and the object to be attained is depth, when, there can be little doubt, the lode will contract in width, and the ore become concentrated in well-defined branches, from which it may be extracted in quantity.

AT ELLERSLIE AND BARDOWIN bi-monthly meeting, Capt. Arthur reported that the lode intersected driving from the shaft looked well; 15 cwt. of dressed ore, and about the same quantity undressed, were taken from it in driving a cross. They have several small branches of ore, which are falling into the main body as they go down. They were going to extend east and west on the course of the lode, and as soon as they had run to sink on the same from the two levels. The mine was looking better than could be expected at the present depth. The lode is a large one, and all the branches are underlying 5 and 6 feet per fm. towards the hanging wall, which underlies about 15 in. or 2 ft. per fm.; this shows the main body of ore will be found against the hanging wall at a proper depth. A specimen weighing upwards of 170 lbs. has been sent to the office of the company, and the committee believe it will not be far behind the first in Jamaica to pay a dividend.

RIO GRANDE COMPANY.—In driving the bottom cross-cut on Lawrencefield, they had found nodules of silver and grey copper ore of the finest description. The ground was getting very hard. On Brookdale they had taken out about two tons of undressed ore in about 5 square fms. below the lode, bearing a continuous course over the hill. They had every confidence that this ore was of a high percentage for silver.

HOPE (lead).—This mine is in the hands of a few individuals, of whom the only one resident is Mr. Charles Ley, of Kingston, to whose silent but energetic enterprise it is owing that one of the most startling mineral deposits in the tropics, and probably in the world, has been developed. The lode, which is of immense magnitude, has been intersected in two adit levels, and will in the course of two or 3 fms. driving be reached in a third level at a depth of 30 fms. A winze has been sunk from the 20 to the hole with the cross-cut now being carried into the 30, and this winze, now sunk upwards of 8 fms., has carried down the lode with it unbroken the whole way. The ore, which is in massive deposits, extends throughout the lode, and may presently, when the latter is intersected in the 30, be extracted in almost unlimited quantity. A considerable proportion of the galena appears highly argentiferous, but even for lead alone the Hope Mine is considered as destined before long to obtain for itself a distinguished position amongst the mines of the world. The practical works have been carried out under the superintendence of Capt. Collom, the agent. A tramway has been laid down from the intersection of the lode to the dressing-floors, a distance of about half a mile. A fine wheel, worked by an overshot stream of water from the Hope River works, a crusher, and the other necessary machinery; and in the course of another month it is expected from 15 to 20 tons of ore per week may be dressed.

CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.—Capt. A. Tregoning has issued his report, which will be presented to the meeting on Wednesday. Stamford Hill Mine is situated in the side of a steep mountain, covered with a dense forest, about twenty miles inland from the shipping port of Old Harbour. In this mine there is a powerful copper lode cropping out at the surface, where it varies from 2 to 3 fathoms in width, embedded in a porphyritic rock, which is traversed by a large cross-course, and bands of fine-grained porphyry, approaching to that termed elvan. The lode is accompanied by a large vein, and numerous small branches carrying copper ore. In the 46 the lode diminishes in size, being only from about 6 to 9 feet wide. This level opens the lode about 40 fathoms in length, and 6 fathoms below it is opened by the shaft now being sunk on its course, where it still presents a promising appearance for making a rich lode in depth, carrying well-defined walls, and producing occasionally good stones of copper ore. The stopes now being worked whence the dressed ore—about 7 or 8 tons—was taken, an average sample of which produced by assay 17% per cent. of fine copper, worth about 20/- per ton. There still remains a few fathoms of this stope, which will probably give about 1 ton of dressed ore per fathom. From the highly-favourable appearance of this regular and powerful lode, and from the favourable position and condition under which it is found, I should recommend it to be tried in depth; I should, therefore, propose to sink a new shaft, to prove the lode 70 fathoms below the 58, to accomplish which the aid of a steam pumping-engine would be required. I estimate this shaft can be sunk at the rate of 2 fathoms per month; it would, therefore, require about four years to sink it from the surface to the proposed depth. The monthly mine cost would probably amount to about 400/- per month (about the same, I believe, as at present), if the present works were suspended, equal to about 4800/- per year, or 19,200/- for the four years. This amount does not include the cost of machinery, transport, and erection. The dense forest in which the mine is situated will furnish timber for fuel for the engine, and every other purpose of the mine, the expense being confined to cutting and carriage. The climate at Stamford Hill Mine is healthy, the numerous peasants have readily taken to working in the mines, and are found to make expert workmen under the tuition of Cornish miners, who have hitherto enjoyed good health in these mountains. No difficulty has been experienced in employing the natives on tallow, at which they earn from about 40s. to 45s. per month. The average price of the ground in the mine is—for levels, from 4/- to 5/- per fathom; sinking of lode, 10/- to 12/-; sloping, 11/- to 12/- per fathom. Mr. Tregoning concludes—"It gives me great pleasure to state, that I found the mines and works conducted in a manner that reflected great credit on Capt. Harper."

MINING IN CALIFORNIA—ARIZONA COPPER MINES.—The Los Angeles Star states that Mr. J. J. Tomlinson, of Red Bluff, who had taken a contract for 15 months, from June 1, to deliver 100 tons of copper ore per month, for a wealthy company in San Francisco, from their mines in the Gadsden purchase to Pont Yuma, on the Colorado, a distance of some hundred miles, arrived there with seven six-mile teams in the very short space of 14½ days from Stockton, a distance of 400 miles. The train left Red Bluff and proceeded via Sacramento to Stockton, across the San Joaquin River 20 miles from Stockton, and travelled up the west side of the river, Tule, Buena Vista, and Kern Lakes to Fort Tejon, having but one ferry and no toll bridge to cross the entire distance; found grass scarce, owing to the extreme dry season, but having a supply of hay and barley for feed, experienced no difficulty in arriving at the time specified, with the teams in excellent condition. Mr. Wernerer had been prospecting for some time in the Gadsden territory. As the district is attracting considerable attention, it may be stated that the distance from Fort Yuma to the Arizona Mines is 120 miles; from Arizona to Calabazas, 130 miles; Calabazas to Tucson, 70 miles; Fort Yuma to Tucson, 280 miles; Tucson to San Xavier, 10 miles; thence to Tubac, 35 miles; and thence to Calabazas, 15 miles. Tucson is a miserable place, situated in an alkali country, and can never become a place of importance. The river sinks a mile or two below the town. Mr. Wernerer discovered, and took up for the purpose of working, a silver mine about 20 miles south-east of Tucson. In the locality fuel and water are abundant, and the ore is very rich, the alloy being copper and lead. Several specimens of the ore are almost pure silver; one piece, measuring about 5 in., and 3 in. diameter, weighs over 10 lbs. Mr. Poston is located at Laravaca Mine, which he has just opened and prepared for working; it is generally supposed to be very rich. He has purchased the Laravaca ranch, one of the best in the country. Mr. Douglass, at the Sopris ranch, is also engaged in mining, not extensively, but profitably. A large amount of very rich copper ore has been dug out of the Gadsdenian Mine and is lying at surface, but must remain unproductive, as it is 300 miles from the Colorado River, over a road impracticable for wagons.

SAN DIEGO COPPER MINES.—The value of the newly-discovered copper mines in San Diego county continues to increase, both in value and extent. Some specimens from the Jesus Maria Mines contain from 50 to 60 per cent. of pure copper. These are considered to be much the richest mines that have yet been opened in this section. They are about 80 miles south of San Diego, on the San Antonio ranch, and within six miles of an embaceradero at the head of Encenada Bay, with an excellent natural wagon road from the mine to the embaceradero. Mr. Darnell, the proprietor of the mines, states that during the first eighteen days that he worked them he sank a shaft, from which he has taken 25 tons of good ore. In six weeks he calculates to have 100 tons of ore ready for shipment.

CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The proposed extension of the already constructed railroad, between Sacramento and Folsom to Maryville, via the foot hills of Sierra Nevada, is in a fair way of accomplishment. A certificate, signed by the commissioners, has been filed in the office of the County Clerk of Sacramento, to the effect that subscriptions had been received for all the said stock.

BORAX.—The bottom of Clear Lake, in Napa County, has been found, by Dr. Veatch, of Tehama County, to be an incarnation of borax. It covers 150 acres of ground, which has already been pre-empted, and part of the machinery for procuring and preparing the borax for market has already been provided.

GOLD QUARTZ CRUSHING IN SIBERIA.—The gold mines of Siberia employ 40,000 workmen, producing about 1500 pounds (or 24,564 kilogrammes) of gold, valued at £3,692,000. The processes in use for working them are, however, very costly, and the Government mines do not by any means produce the profits which might be expected. It is the same with the private workings. In some parts of Siberia many mines have been given up, because the yield would not cover the expenses. This state of things has for some time past occupied the attention of the Government, but until now no remedy could be found. Lately, however, a Russian subject, who has been for several years in California, has invented a machine which will so simplify the plan of working hitherto adopted that the 40,000 workmen, instead of producing 1500 pounds of gold, give 5000. The works which have been abandoned may also be resumed, with the certainty of great profits. These new machines are to come into operation in the course of the present year.

THE AUSTRALIAN FREE COLONIES, AND THE ENGLISH IRONMASTERS, &c.—(From a Correspondent.)—At this time, orders are being executed in England for about 30,000 tons of iron piping for water and gas-works in South Australia, New South Wales, and Melbourne. We know the facts, and suggest that the ships for transport thereof must, by due attention from the emigration agents, present fine facilities for the cheaper conveyance of emigrants.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK, SYDNEY.—The management of the Commercial Bank, Sydney, vacant by the retirement of Mr. Taylor, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Zachary Ingold, formerly of Boston, Lincolnshire, so well and favourably known in mercantile circles for many years as accountant of the Bank of Australasia. We are informed that there were a large number of applicants, and from a careful selection of these the present appointment has been made.—*Sydney Herald*.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

TAVISTOCK, July 16.—A discovery of some importance has just been made on Whitechurch Down, near Tavistock, about 10 fms. from the post having x on it, and forming the boundary mark. The lode is 8 or 9 feet wide, presenting the most promising features for mineral—indeed, it is everything that can be desired for copper in depth. It bears a few degrees south of east, and runs all the length of the Whitechurch Consols mining seat. This will be of importance to this property, as the discovery is quite independent of the lodes they had previously been operating on.

Business in mining, once so brisk in this place, is now dreadfully dull; the late heavy fall on the Pencombe Mine shares, to erect extensive additional machinery, and to vigorously prosecute the mine, has had a depressing effect, notwithstanding the large and continually increasing returns the mine is making, as will be evidenced when the quarterly returns of produce are published. The Crayke Moor Mine, having paid a paltry dividend of 10d. a share, and immediately issuing additional shares to work the mine, has had a bad effect; while in two or three others bankruptcies have taken place and injured the properties; the mismanagement of others have nearly driven adventurers out of confidence. The Yorkshire Mining Company is in daily expectation of cutting a valuable vein, a piece of good fortune they richly deserve, seeing they have now vigorously worked for three years without having returned an ounce of metal; should they succeed, mining will again revive, the embers are at present smouldering. The Red Head, the Hele Moor, and one of the Wenatsdale Mines, serve to keep the interest of mining alive here, or else it would soon become fairly extinct. We are inundated, too, with new schemes all of most high-sounding qualifications and immense pretensions.—*Leeds, July 14.*

BAMPFYLDE MINE continues to improve its output of copper ore, another being now sampled, to be sold on Tuesday next, yielding on assay the usual product of 19½ per cent. The new or No. 4 shaft is already through to the adit, and vigorously progressing towards the under levels. The financial position is also very satisfactory, after paying June costs; and should the present output of copper (already exceeding in value the amount of monthly expenditure) be kept up, of which there is every reasonable probability, the position of this undertaking will soon be as favourable that the Bampfylde will shortly be classed as dividend-paying.

TAVISTOCK.—The discovery which was made here a few weeks past has not been worked upon, owing to the Duke of Bedford stopping the works, the sett having been forfeited from not having employed anyone for a length of time. The mine has, however, been traced into the adjoining sett, belonging to Mr. Bayly, and some very beautiful stones of ore have been raised; and the same is found to Whitstable Consols.

SOUTH DEVON CONSOLS.—The prospects of this adventure appeared so good at the last meeting, that the public are applying for the new shares. It is to be regretted that any of the old shareholders should lose the benefit for so small an additional outlay. The neighbouring mine, the Devon Great Consols, was worked by one party to a certain extent, and then given up, leaving strangers to reap the immeasurable advantages that have since accrued. The same may occur if they, the adventurers in South Devon Consols, neglect to come forward.

WHEAL TALLACK.—Operations are here progressing satisfactorily. The new copper lode discovered about ten days since is of most promising character, and giving good stones of ore; this lode will form a junction with the tin lode in a few feet further sinking; at the intersection a course of ore may be expected. A small parcel of the tin, produced of 5 feet sinking, sold on July 15 for about 30/-, the best quality being worth 70/- 10s. per ton. If the adventurers of this mine wish to make it a good property, for which it has all the capabilities, it must be worked with spirit; they must not depend upon a little temporary success, and thereby fall into the error of many of their neighbours, that the mine shall immediately support itself. The wretched system of living from hand to mouth has ruined the best properties in the Duchy.

PENBERTHY CROFTS.—It is with much pleasure that the inhabitants of this neighbourhood anticipate the future working of this once celebrated old mine, when they again hope to see the dressing-floors laid with 600 or 700 tons of copper ore monthly, and take its stand on the day of sale, or copper ore ticketing, at the head of the list. This mine is situated between Marazion and Hayle, on the same line of lodes as Wheal Fortune, Wheal Prosper, and Wheal Virgin, which have proved good mines, and are now worthy of trial. Penberthy Crofts, I believe, was suspended about the year 1822, not by reason of poverty, but for want of machinery, economy, and various other causes. On the point of stopping they had a new discovery at the bottom of the engine-shaft. The 110 fm. level, which is the bottom, is driven a short distance, which proved it to be a new bunch of copper ore. Had this mine now been drained, there is mineral ground enough to employ hundreds of tributaries for years, without sinking any deeper, and would give a good profit to the adventurers. This sett contains nearly 20 lodes, and only seven have been partially wrought on; six of them paid well, and will still do so when worked. There is a lode north of King's lode, only seen in the adit level, which would make a good mine of itself, it being in virgin ground. Taking into consideration the number of lodes, their situation, and the locality, it is a speculation second to none in the county.

PANTAS SILVER-LEAD MINE (Flint).—This mine is now being worked by a company, who are determined to give it a spirited trial. The late proprietors, from want of capital, abandoned the mine, after laying out a considerable sum, which the present company will have the advantage of; and from the fact that Bryford Hall Mine has raised large quantities of ore from one of the veins, called in the Pantas the "Seven Stars," little doubt exists as to the ultimate success of the undertaking. Capts. W. Mitchell, jun., and E. Turton, in reporting on the mine, state that from natural facilities the shaft can be sunk with perfect ease, there being a cavity (called a "swallow") in the ground close to the shaft, which takes off all the water, and it is not an uncommon circumstance to be able to sink 150 fms. when it occurs. A level driven on one of the north and south veins, to intersect the two south veins, is a fine speculation, and if found productive (of which there appears little doubt) would at once give a good mine. It was generally admitted by practical men that no mine in the county could be worked so extensively at, comparatively speaking, so little outlay, and with such prospects of success.

BRIGHTSIDE (near Hassop, Derbyshire) has been worked by the present company for the last six years, and it has been a dividend-paying concern for three years. In June of last year the dividends were suddenly suspended, in consequence of the insolvency and death of a Derbyshire smelter who owed the company £3000. This less has since been retrieved, and a dividend of 2s. per share was declared on May 22, and another is expected at the annual meeting about to be held. In the past quarter nearly 100 tons of lead ore have been sold, which is about 20 tons short of the previous quarter; but, on the whole, the prospects of the mine are considered good.

CWMYSTWITH MINE (Cardiganshire) is much improved lately. In 1856 1022 tons of lead ore, or rather more than 85 tons per month, were sold for the net amount of 11,966/- 6s. 4d., whilst the costs were 12,121/- 3s. 10d., leaving profit of 1845/- 2s. 6d. The balance in favour at the end of 1855 was 2037/- 7s. 3d., out of which, and the profits made in 1856, three dividends of 5/- each, or 15/-, were declared, leaving balance of 1962/- 9s. 3d. in favour of the mine at the end of 1856. Two dividends of 5/- each have been paid this year.

DOLCOATH still looks very well. The 242 east is worth 80/- per fm., and west 75/- per fm.; the winze below the 230, 8 fms. before the 242 west, 120/- per fm.; the 230 west, 50/- per fm.; and the 220 west, 60/- per fm. In the past quarter the sum of 2500/-, or 14/- per share, has been paid, the whole amount divided being now upwards of 300,000/-.

GRAMBLER AND ST. AUBYN paid its first dividend (2/- per share) on May 3. The 24 is still worth 20/- per fm., and the winze below the 12, 12/- to 15/- per fm. The 36 contains stones of ore, but has not turned out as yet so productive as expected. Cross-cuts are being driven to intersect parallel lodes, which will likely make important discoveries. In the past quarter 100 tons of copper ore have been sold for 2181/- 10s., or an average of nearly 22/- per ton, against 99 tons for 1593/- 12s., or about 18/- per ton, in the corresponding period of 1856.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGOUS paid a dividend (of 4s. per share) in April, and since then the mine has greatly improved. In the past quarter 702 tons of copper ore have been sold for 4773/-, against 618 tons for 4107/-, in the previous quarter. In April, 55/- per fm.; on May 6, 55/- per fm.; the 9th, 10s.; the 13th, 12s.; the 20th, 20/- per fm., and it is now stated that 55 tons had been broken in 5 fms. driving. The lode in this end is now stated to produce 7 tons per fm., and the course of ore has already been laid open for about 14 to 15 fms. The lode in the rise in the back of the 60 is worth 10 tons per fm.; and in the back of the 40, 5 tons per fm. The 50 and 70 are only 6/- or 7 fms. behind the first part of the course of ore; and the 80 about 45 fms. A dividend of 10s. per share is expected in August.—*Murchison's Review*.

Mr. R. Tredinnick, of Graham House, Old Broad-street, supplies us with the following information as regards the London Share Market:—

British mining enterprise is a subject of growing importance with the commercial world; the merchant, manufacturer, and mechanic are equally with the mineral interested in its success. Copper is in fair demand, the average standard of the six months ending June last exceeded that of any year since 1855, and although depressed 30/- or 22 to 23 per cent. in five months, yet it now stands only 5/- 6s., below the average of the year 1855, with many chances of an active demand within a comparatively short period. Tin is inactive, the large fall generally deemed unjustified, especially when we consider the demand for the metal, and the scarcity of raw mineral. Lead has an upward tendency, and an advance is expected; from the many promising progressive mines in the Buller and Bassett, and the western districts of Cornwall, we believe ere the year closes we shall have to record more successful adventures than have fallen to our lot for the past ten years; in fact, many companies now selling at ridiculously low prices, are considered by practical miners all but certain, yet few buyers can be found at present quotations, although in several instances the value of machinery erected and paid for exceeds doubly the market price; therefore an anomaly unprecedented in the history of mining enterprise exists at the present moment. Experience traces nine-tenths of past failures to want of judgment at starting, coupled with blind reliance upon statements and representations of agents and jobbers, whose only knowledge and acquaintance with lodes and strata consist in buying and selling shares in the London markets.

WINDING-UP A MINING COMPANY IN THE COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—In the Welsh Potosi Mining Company, an application was made on Thursday to wind-up the affairs under bankruptcy. Mr. Bagley having asked for the usual order, Mr. Roxburgh opposed, on the ground that the meeting had not been duly advertised. After a long discussion, Mr. Commissioner Fane decided upon a short adjournment, that the advertisement might be inserted. Mr. Roxburgh then applied for an injunction to restrain individual creditors from taking legal proceedings against the directors. One solicitor had issued 19 writs, and amongst them one in the Court of Common Pleas for 4/- 3s. His Honour declined making any order in the present stage of the proceedings, and expressed his doubt whether he had the power to do so, as this was not a company with limited liability.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK, SYDNEY.—The management of the Commercial Bank, Sydney, vacant by the retirement of Mr. Taylor, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Zachary Ingold, formerly of Boston, Lincolnshire, so well and favourably known in mercantile circles for many years as accountant of the Bank of Australasia. We are informed that there were a large number of applicants, and from a careful selection of these the present appointment has been made.—*Sydney Herald*.

THE NOUVEAU MONDE MINE'S REPORT ON THE MINES OF ALTO-PEQUE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY:—

FOREIGN MINES.

The Copiapo Mining Company's estimated produce for May:—

Quality.	Quintals.	Per cent.	Value.

<tbl_r cells="4

NANTHOES AND PENRHWYD.—J. Lester, July 18: The lode in the 20, east of Penrhwyd, below adit, contains a small quantity of lead ore, but not to value. This level, driving west, continues poor. In driving the cross-cut south in the 10, we meet with small branches of spar, with a little lead. The 30 fm. level, above adit, driving to Bwyl Gwyn, continues to look very well, worth 1 ton of ore per fm. We have holes the cross-cut from the 30 at Bwyl Gwyn to this level, which comes in exactly at the same level, so that a tramroad can be at once laid down. I have put four men to stopes in the back of the 30, west of communication; the lode is looking very well. The stopes continue much as usual. We sampled to-day 25 tons of lead ore. The lode at Eystympean, west of cross-cut, contains small spots of ore, but not to value. The cross-cut, 9 fms. west of ditto, is as last reported; the wall of the lode at present we have not cut into.

NETHER HEARTH.—W. Vipond, July 18: We have more width of vein in the level forehead, and the ground is becoming easier. The stopes over the drift are worth 10 cwt. of ore per fm. The flat north of the vein is gradually becoming poorer, worth 8 cwt. per fm. The north vein is worth 6 cwt. per fm. The sun string is worth 6 cwt. per fm.; it is getting extremely hard, and much poorer. The carrier has taken to Aiston, for last sale, 34 tons 14 cwt. of lead ore. We have got Zener's patent rotatable baffle to work, and I have no doubt that it will answer well.

NEW WHEAL VOR AND EAST WHEAL METAL.—Joseph Vivian, N. Thomas, July 11: The lode in the bottom of the engine-shaft, sinking on Trueman's lode, is still large, and producing tin throughout. The engine-shaft sinking on Wheal Metal's main lode is now down 4 fms.; we have not yet reached the bottom of the old miners' workings. To-day we met with a small arch of ground, which we find to be rich for us, we assayed a part of the same, and found it to produce 3½ tons of tin per 100 sacks. At East Wheal Metal, we have cleared the adit cross-cut within 65 fms. of the first south lode; in this, and all our other operations, we are progressing satisfactorily.

NORTH BASSET.—Thos. Gianville, July 15: In the 42, west of Grace's shaft, the lode is 15 in. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 52 west the lode is yielding 1 ton of ore per fm., in the same level east the lode is yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm.

NORTH FRANCES.—P. Hoaking, July 11: The lode in Hale's shaft is rather disorderly at present, but I think it will soon resume its former value. The lode in the 42 winze, west of Eales's, is 3 ft. wide, with a good branch of grey ore in it. The lode in the 66, west of Eales's, is 3½ ft. wide, with a little ore, but of no value. We are stopping the back of the 66, east of Eales's, it is looking very well for ore.

NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rose, July 15: In the 12 fm. level, driving south, since my last report we have driven through a nice bunch of ore, but mainly in the bottom, it having scarcely reached half way up the end. The lode in the bottom also is nearly double the size to what it is in the roof of the level, and, in my opinion, is fast getting clear under foot of those violent ranges of spar, &c. There is still a little ore in the bottom of the end, and the lode is about 1 ft. wide. Driving north I never saw a more indicative end; the lode is about 2 ft. wide, containing a great deal of soft black gossans, stones of ore, and a flood of water issuing from it. On the hanging-wall also we are intersecting a succession of branches or strings of ore, each of which are also letting out plenty of water. I intend to cross-cut west in the direction they are coming from, in the hope of discovering something fresh. We have between 4 and 5 tons of ore dressed.

OLD TOLGUS UNITED.—G. Reynolds, July 11: The lode in the shaft is much the same as last reported. The lode going east in the 16 is 18 in. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. The lode going west in the same level seems to be improving, as the both parts have again come together; the lode being now 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, and again letting out much water. In the winze now sinking below the adit, east of the shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, mudi and peach mixed with copper ore. In the winze sinking west of shaft, in the adit level, the lode is small. As soon as these winzes are communicated with the 16 we purpose putting the men to stopes the back of the 16, which I think will produce a fair amount of copper ore, mudi, and blende.

G. Reynolds, July 15: I beg to inform you, that at present the lode is looking better at the shaft, being 18 in. wide, producing good stones of ore, and seems still to be improving. We have broken a pump in our sinking-lift to-day, but we hope to put it in good working order in 12 hours. The lode in the 16, going west, has also improved since my last report, at present 18 in. wide, yielding fine stones of copper ore. Should this continue to improve, we could soon look forward for a good sample of copper ore. The lode going east in the same level is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, spangled with copper ore. All the other parts of the mine are without alteration.

PEDON-AN-DREA.—Captains Carpenter, Delbridge, and Thomas report, July 11: In the 50, east from engine-shaft, on Martin's lode, we have driven 3 fms. 4 ft. 9 in., through a lode from 4 to 5 ft. wide, worth from 12½ to 60t. per fm., and still letting out a quantity of water, with every appearance of further improvement; we have about 3 fms. more to drive to get under the tin ground gone down in the level above. In the 50 winze, east from engine-shaft, on same lode, we have sunk about 2 fathoms, worth from 20t. to 25t. per fm.; we expect when this winze is communicated with the 50 east end it will open a valuable piece of tin ground. In the 70 winze, east from engine-shaft, on same lode, we have sunk about 7 ft., lode worth 6t. per fm.; we expect in two months to hole this winze to the 50, new deposit, when we shall be able to stopes the back to our advantage. Our tribute stopes are not looking quite so well. In the 64 no lode taken down for the week. In the 54 winze, east of Gore's, the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. Our tribute throughout the mines is without change, and other things as usual.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—Thos. Gianville, July 10: Tinwork Setting: The flat-rod shaft to sink under the 58 by six men, at 21t. per fm. The 58 to drive west of the flat-rod shaft by six men, at 10t. 10s. per fm. The 58 to drive east of the flat-rod shaft by four men, at 10t. per fm. The deep adit level to drive south of the engine-shaft by eight men, at 18t. per fm.

SOUTH CRENNY.—J. Delbridge, E. Chegwin, July 11: In the 105 fm. level west the lode is 9 inches wide, unproductive. In the 90 fathom level west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm. We have every expectation of an improvement in this end. In the 84 rise the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding stones of ore. In the 54 west the lode is 2 ft. wide; in this end we have met with the elvan in the past week; since that we have had an improvement in the appearance of the lode, and is now yielding some fine stones of copper ore. In the 44 west the lode is 3 feet wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 34 rise the lode is 1½ ft. wide—stones of ore. In the 24 west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm.; in the 24 winze, 5 fms., behind the end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding 3 tons per fm.; this piece of ground is likely to produce a large quantity of ore. In the 84, east of engine-shaft, the lode is still in the slide. In the 74 east the lode is 2 ft. wide—stones of ore. In the 64 no lode taken down for the week. In the 54 winze, east of Gore's, the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. Our tribute throughout the mines is without change, and other things as usual.

SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—J. Cook, July 11: The cutting of the plat in the 58 is completed, and the men have commenced sinking the engine-shaft below that level. The 50 west has been driven about 4 ft. during the past week; the lode is about 1½ ft. wide, without any change in its character. The 50 cross-cut is progressing slowly, in consequence of the hardness of the ground.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARMARTHEN CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, July 14: Nothing new to report this week.

SOUTH LADY BERTHA.—W. Goss, July 16: We continue to progress in taking down the lode standing in the side of the level, and find good work for copper ore.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—H. H. Williams, July 10: The cross-cut south in the 45, at Dowson's, is rather hard at present. The 35 cross-cut south is through part of the seven course in the points of a heave; a short time will now cut the south lode, as our ground is of a favourable character for driving. In the eastern and western levels there is no change to notice; they are both likely to produce large quantities of tinstuff. Our stopes are much as usual. Our nickel branch is still producing some good ore. The cross-cut in the 35, at Young's shaft, is progressing favourably. Our tribute department is much as usual.

SWANPOOL.—J. Kitto, July 15: The lode in the 20 fm. level, in the western part of the mine, is 2 ft. wide, composed of prian and mudi, with a little lead, of good quality. The stopes in the back of this level, No. 1, west of engine-shaft, are worth 24t. per fm. No. 2, west of footway shaft, are worth 8t. per fm. The stopes in the back of the 30 fm. level, No. 1, west of engine-shaft, are worth 12t. per fm.; and No. 2, east of new shaft, worth 6t. per fm. No. 2, east of engine-shaft, worth 20t. per fm.; and No. 3, east of new shaft, worth 8t. per fm. The stopes in the back of the 60, west of engine-shaft, are worth 10t. per fm. These stopes are all working at from 1t. to 4t. per fm. We shipped last week for Mr. Benson 100 tons, and tomorrow shall ship 50 tons more, and continue these shipments regularly every week. The dressing department, with all other operations, are going on as usual.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—J. Dale, G. T. Treuren, July 14: In the 102 cross-cut, driving north and south from Reid's shaft, the ground is much the same as last reported. In the different stopes no lode taken down for the past week. In the 100, east from Smith's shaft, no lode taken down: the men are at present driving on the back of it, in killes. This end is still letting out a quantity of water, which we consider to be a good indication. In the winze sinking in the bottom of the 90, east from Smith's shaft, the lode will produce 1½ ton of ore per fm. No alteration to notice in any other part of the mine since last report.

PENDEEN CONSOLS.—Wm. Eddy, July 11: Our stopmen have had some hindrance this week, on account of breaking the wind-hose, by an unfortunate blast.

The lode in the shaft just at last week; lode large, and very ore, portions of it savage, the ore being chiefly blistered, and very much of the same character, and comming in the bunches of rich grey ore of our adjoining mine, Levant. Our other men are all engaged in bringing down winzes for ventilation.

PORKELLIS UNITED.—J. R. Wilkin, July 9: During the past month Goatey's shaft has been sunk over the 45 fm. level 2 fms.; the lode in the shaft is large, hard, and poor, but letting out water, and having a kindly appearance. Crase's shaft, on these lodes, is down 17 fms., and before the end of the month we expect to be driving on the lode.—Brenton's Lode: Parry's shaft has been sunk 1 fm. 3 ft. below the 23—ground hard; now let at 20t. per fm. The 32 east has been driven 1 fm. 2 ft. 6 in.; lode large, and letting out much water, but not rich. The same level west has been driven 1 fm. 4 ft.—lode large, and worth 12t. per fm.; the stopes in the back of this lode has been yielding good tinstuff, and is now set on tribute at 25a. per cwt. of tin. The 12, on this lode, has been cleared several fathoms, and a pitch has been set in it at about half the value of the tin. In the tribute department there is a falling off, so that the average tribute is higher than usual, but not to any great extent, and, on the whole, I think the prospects are equal to the sinking of the three shafts and continuing the other operations without contracting debts. The month's tin ore was sold on the 8th inst., for 1323t. 15s. 2d.

QUEEN OF DART.—P. Hawke, July 14: The progress made in sinking the engine-shaft since my last report has been very satisfactory; the favourable change of ground quickly enabled us to complete the sink to the 30. The shaftmen are now engaged in cutting the plat; in the midst of opening the plat they will be nearing the lode, the inclination of it being against us. The lode in the 30 east is very much improved, it is now about 3 ft. wide, with a leader of ore in the south wall 12 in. wide, almost clear for mudi; the end at present is worth 15t. per fm., and bids fair for further improvement. The lode in the rise in the back of the 20 is 1½ ft. wide, with a little copper to notice, but not to value. The ground in the adit level, driving in to enter the new south lode, is congenial for copper, favourable for driving; we have altered our course in driving. The adit for the Queen lode having arrived at settled ground, with a view of finding in with the lode, very little is doing in the tribute department, only two or three pitches in work. The 50 tons of ore estimated to be on the floors at the time of meeting, dressed and to dress, have been carted to Totness. We are busy engaged in dressing the ore that has been raised since to add to the parcel, as the sampler will not be in Devon to sample any ore until tomorrow fortnight. The master works well. The remarks that I have to make and lay before the Chairman of the company and committee of management is to call their attention to the benefits that have been derived by having recourse to the tribute mode of working. When I took place in the Queen I made an effort to collect a little party of tributes to venture their labours on certain pieces of ground at 10s., 11s., and 12s. out of the 17t., as the prospects required, with a promise of subleasing them intervals for their encouragement and support; by so doing we realised in a short time and sent to the market two parcels of ores amounting together to upwards of 100 tons, leaving 8s., and 10s. clear profit to the adventurers out of every 17t. On the contrary, had that ore been searched for and raised by tribute men, it would have incurred a loss to the adventurers equal to the amount of profit gained. The parcel that is now about to be sold has again principally been raised by tributes, varying from 9s. to 13s. 4d. in 17t., but I have again lost almost every man in consequence of not being in a position to advance sublease. I cannot afford to defray the debts should a pare be so unfortunate as to get into debt on their sublease, and the men will not venture without it, they can have it in other mines; in the Wheal Mine for instance, men have 27s. per month, whether they get it or not, therefore the men are induced by that privilege to venture month after month, and upon the whole, one with another, clear their way, working the ore ground, be it little or much, to the best advantage. It is quite reasonable that that there should be so much difference in the two modes of working the ground. I am on tribute my living depends on the quantity of ore that I can raise, therefore every particle is collected and carefully put aside. Placing myself in the tribute master's place, he says, my living is on the fathoms, feet, and inches that I can drive, not on the quantity of ore that I can raise, therefore he is disinterested as to that care and attention that the tributes pursue. I earnestly entreat permission to submit, for the benefit of the adventurers. I am very anxious to enlarge our returns, and have it done on the best system, and that is the tribute most assuredly; whether the ground is very productive or less productive, we shall get at the little or much it may contain to the best advantage. I have dilled and surveyed the workings throughout the mine for the purpose of mapping.

ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED.—P. Rose, July 10: Since July 3 we have built about 10 ft. on the collar of the engine-shaft, which is as high as required. The height built on the engine-house is about 8 ft. We have opened and secured King's shaft; put a footway in Wheal Mary shaft, and otherwise repaired it, and commenced clearing the adit. We are still excavating for the balance-hob, and building the walls. Everything has been as favourable as could have been anticipated.

P. Rose, July 15: Since the 10th inst. we have built the walls of the engine-shaft 2 ft.; the walls for the balance-hob 4 ft., and excavated for it about 4 fms.; cleared the adit towards King's shaft 2 fms.; repaired the footway to bottom of Wheal Mary shaft 67 fms., and cleared up the Ransom shaft 6 ft. The surface work is going on favourably, and everything seems to promise their completion in good time.

SILVER BROOK.—Wm. Hosking, July 15: The engine-shaft is down 5 fathoms below the 71, ground easy for sinking, and also of a highly mineralised character; the lode still maintains its size—viz., 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. The lode in the 71 north contains some ore, but is less productive than it was, being disordered by a small slide; the lode in the 71 south is 4 feet wide, consisting of quartz, flookan, and mudi, with stones of ore occasionally. We have commenced a winze at the bottom of the 71 north, which is sunk 3 fms.; also of the lode 3 feet wide, consisting of a mixture of spar, lead, and zinc ore, and will yield about 2½ tons of the latter per fm.; the rise in back of the 71 south is up 2½ fms., producing a little ore, but not to value. The tribute pitches in back of the 71 are not looking so well. At the cross-cut driving west in the 23 north we have intersected the western lode, which I find to be 2½ feet wide, consisting of flookan, quartz, &c., with spots of lead; the stratum of ground is a soft white hillside, such as would lead us to expect a valuable ledge embedded therein. We have just sampled a parcel of ore, computed 170 tons, for which tenders are invited by the 18th inst.

SITHNEY WHEAL BULLER.—S. J. Reed, July 11: There is no material change to remark in the branch we have lately intersected (on which I remarked last week) in the 80, west of cross-cut; it is still composed of quartz, mudi, and blende; we hope to be able to ascertain what this is in a few feet further driving; driven in the past week 2 feet 3 in. Until we prove this, I do not see that we can sink the north shaft, which I am most anxious to do at the earliest moment possible. In the 60 east, on the new south lode, the ground is more favourable for driving, and letting out a greater quantity of water; driven 3 feet. By this we are getting under tribute ground. Schneider's lode, in the 50, west of cross-cut, has improved during the past week; it is now 2 ft. wide, 1 foot of which is yielding rich work for tin, with indications of further improvement. The lode in the rise over the back of this level has not been taken down in the past week, therefore its value cannot be ascertained, but as soon as it is its value will be reported. The stopes in the back and bottom of this shaft are producing fair-priced stamping work. Schneider's lode in the 50, east of cross-cut, is maintaining its usual size—from 18 in. to 2 ft. wide—and yielding good stones of tin; driven 3 feet 6 in. The lode in the rise in the back of this level is producing good tin-cuff for the stamp. The engine and other machinery continue to work well.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—J. Richards, July 11: The different points of operation throughout the mine progress satisfactorily. No change to notice in the lode.

SOUTH BOG.—S. Morris, July 16: We are now progressing satisfactorily at the mine; the masons have nearly completed their work, and I trust the engine will be completed by the end of next week, and ready for starting the following week. I shall feel happy to see as many of the shareholders come down to the mine as possible. We have suspended raising lead in the banks of the deep adit, as the productive ground is nearly all worked out, but when the engine is set to work, and the water forced out to the 45, we shall commence driving both north and south upon the course of the lode, to intersect other lodes, and get under the grey ground, as seen above, where we had a lode at one time worth 30t. per fathom. The shaftmen are progressing satisfactorily with the pitwork, &c., and no time shall be lost on my part in getting all things completed, and the engine set to work; and as I have often said before, the South Bog is a good property, and well worthy the attention of capitalists; it is a large and extensive property, and many promising lodes running through it, which have never yet been operated upon, and my opinion is still the same; and I feel myself justified in saying that if the mine were fairly worked it would be found a good property as any in the district. I have set the old burrows to dress over, at 9t. per ton. No other alteration to notice at the mine, and we are now pushing on well.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—Thos. Gianville, July 10: Tinwork Setting: The flat-rod shaft to sink under the 58 by six men, at 21t. per fm. The 58 to drive west of the flat-rod shaft by six men, at 10t. 10s. per fm. The 58 to drive east of the flat-rod shaft by four men, at 10t. per fm. The deep adit level to drive south of the engine-shaft by eight men, at 18t. per fm.

SOUTH CRENTRY.—J. Delbridge, E. Chegwin, July 11: In the 105 fm. level west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm. We have every expectation of an improvement in this end. In the 84 rise the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding stones of ore. In the 54 west the lode is 2 ft. wide; in this end we have met with the elvan in the past week; since that we have had an improvement in the appearance of the lode, and is now yielding some fine stones of copper ore. In the 44 west the lode is 3 feet wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 34 rise the lode is 1½ ft. wide—stones of ore. In the 24 west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm.; in the 24 winze, 5 fms., behind the end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding 3 tons per fm.; this piece of ground is likely to produce a large quantity of ore. In the 84, east of engine-shaft, the lode is still in the slide. In the 74 east the lode is 2 ft. wide—stones of ore. In the 64 no lode taken down for the week. In the 54 winze, east of Gore's, the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. Our tribute throughout the mines is without change, and other things as usual.

SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—J. Cook, July 11: The cutting of the plat in the 58 is completed, and the men have commenced sinking the engine-shaft below that level. The 50 west has been driven about 4 ft. during the past week; the lode is about 1½ ft. wide, without any change in its character. The 50 cross-cut is progressing slowly, in consequence of the hardness of the ground.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARMARTHEN CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, July 14: Nothing new to report this week.

SOUTH LADY BERTHA.—W. Goss, July 16: We continue to progress in taking down the lode standing in the side of the level, and find good work for copper ore.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—H. H. Williams, July 10: The cross-cut south in the 45, at Dowson's, is rather hard at present. The 35 cross-cut south is through part of the seven course in the points of a heave; a short time will now cut the south lode, as our ground is of a favourable character for driving. In the eastern and western levels there is no change to notice; they are both likely to produce large quantities of tinstuff. Our stopes are much as usual. Our nickel branch is still producing some good ore. The cross-cut in the 35, at Young's shaft, is progressing favourably. Our tribute department is much as usual.

SWANPOOL.—J. Kitto, July 15: The lode in the 20 fm. level

WHEAL TRELLAWNY.—W. Bryant, W. Jenkin, July 16: Smith's engine-shaft is sunk 13 fms. 3 feet below the 132; and the shaftmen are now engaged in cutting ground for fixing plunger in the 132. The lode in the 132, north of Smith's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 13d. per fm. We have not yet met with the lode south of the slide, in the 132 south end. In the 120, north of Chippendale's, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 13d. per fm. In the 108, north of ditto, it is 3 ft. wide, worth 13d. per fm. We have removed the men from the 98 cross-cut to cut ground for balance-bob in the 70, at Trellawny's shaft. —South Mine: Since our last report we have taken down part of the lode in the 142, north of Trellawny's shaft, it produces a little ore. The lode in the south end, in the 108, is 2 ft. wide, worth 9d. per fm. In the 130 south the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 12d. per fm. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sold on Saturday last a parcel of lead ore, computed 80 tons, to Messrs. Walker, Parker, and Co., at 24d. per ton.

WHEAL TREVELYAN.—J. D. Osborn, B. Gundry, July 11: Watson's engine-shaft is progressing satisfactorily. We hope to complete the pump this month. We have cut through the lode in the 40 east, on Parklode, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of gossan, quartz, and iron, with a little ore, but not enough to value. We have not taken down any lode in the 40 west, on Park lode, since last report. In the 40 cross-cut, to our Richard's lode, the ground has changed; we think we are near the lode. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine to notice since last report.

WHEAL UNION.—T. Glanville: The 20 to drive west of engine-shaft, by four men, at 5d. per fm. The 20 to drive east of the engine-shaft, by four men, at 5d. per fm. The 30 to drive east of the engine-shaft, by four men, at 12d. per fm. The 30 to drive west of the engine-shaft, by four men, at 6d. per fm. The 15 to drive east of the eastern shaft, by four men, at 6d. per fm. The 15 to drive west of the eastern shaft, by four men, at 6d. per fm. The 20 cross-cut, north of the engine-shaft, to secure by four men, at 6d. per fm. All the landing in the mine at the horse-whim, by two men, at 6d. 10s. per month. All the kibble filling on the mine, by two men, at 7d. per month, to provide materials that may be required.

WHEAL UNITY.—J. Vivian: The lode in the 30 fm. level, east of the engine-shaft, is 3 ft. wide, kindly in appearance, worth about 8d. per fm, for copper ore. In the 19 fm. level east the lode is 3 ft. wide, much the same as last reported on. In the 19 fm. level we have been employing sinking a winze from the 10 fm. to the 19 fm. level to ventilate the tribute pitches, which was holed to-day, and have again resumed draining the 10 fm. level east. In the adit east the lodes is 2 ft. wide, much the same as last reported on; we have driven this end about 10 fms, through very kindly ground. The south lode in the adit, driving east, is 1½ ft. wide, composed of gossan and spar. The sumptuous have sunk the new engine-shaft about 5 fms. under the 10 fm. level. The engineer is still getting on very well with putting in the engine.

WHEAL WREY.—P. Clymo, jun., R. Roskilly, July 16: The engine-shaft is sunk 8 fms. 5 ft. under the 54. The lode in the 54 north is 2 ft. wide, producing 6 cwt. of lead per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, producing 7 cwt. of lead per fm.; in the same level south it is 2½ ft. wide, producing 7 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 33 north it is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of lead. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sold on July 3 a parcel of lead ore, computed 61 tons, to Messrs. Walker, Parker, and Co., at 11s. 6d. per ton.

WHEAL ZION.—J. T. Phillips, July 15: In the 50 east we have a large promising lode, composed of quartz, pebble, and mandie. In the 65 east the lode is letting out more water, and looking more kindly: we are expecting to see an improvement here shortly. In the 80 east the north branch is a little larger, and letting out more water. The north lode, in the 50 west, is producing a little copper ore.

WILLOW BANK.—J. Sanders, July 13: The lode at the engine-shaft is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, with spots of lead ore in it, and strongly impregnated with copper. The lode in the 17 west is 3 ft. wide, producing white and blue lead ore. The adit level is progressing favourably; the ground is much the same as last reported.

WREY CONSOLS.—W. Williams, July 16: We are still engaged cross-cutting both north and south, to ascertain the size of the lode; we have driven 2 fms. 2 ft. south, and about 1 fm. north, and cannot say we have a wall on either side. The lode is impregnated throughout with rich copper ore.

CLARA SILVER-LEAD.—S. Trevethan, July 16: Our work has not gone on as fast as expected, in consequence of the Cambrian Foudry people promising us the castings last week, and as yet not done. We have not got the pulleys for the rods to run over, but hope by this evening to have them sent up, when the wheel may be expected to commence drawing from the north and south shaft together, the following day. Nothing has been done in the rise or stope since last reported, as the men have been assisting to drop the new lift, &c.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—G. Rickard, July 15: The lode in the bottom end is composed of quartz, pebble, and mandie. At the 65 east the shaft is letting out more water, and looking more kindly: we are expecting to see an improvement here shortly. In the 80 east the north branch is a little larger, and letting out more water. The north lode, in the 50 west, is producing a little copper ore.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The Traffic Returns of the Railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending July 11, amounted to 487,393, and for the corresponding week of 1856 to 464,262, showing an increase of 23,131. The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted for the week ending an above to 204,519, and for the corresponding week of last year to 199,231, showing an increase of 5,288.

The increase on the Eastern Counties amounted to 2169.; on the Great Northern to 1055.; on the Great Western to 1849.; on the London and North-Western to 2714.; on the London and Blackwall to 44.; and on the South-Eastern to 568. total: 8339. But from this must be deducted 924., the decrease on the London, Brighton, and South Coast; and 2147., on the London and South-Western; leaving the increase as above 5288.

The receipts on the other lines in the United Kingdom amounted to 232,874., and for the corresponding period of 1856 to 235,031.; showing an increase of 17,843. in the receipts of these lines, which added to that on the metropolitan lines makes the total increase 23,131., as compared with the corresponding week of 1856.

GROSMONT NORTH YORKSHIRE AND CLEVELAND RAILWAY.—The directors of this company have recently purchased the entire land required for the construction of this line to Grosmont; and a further section, from Kildale to Howisland, will shortly be commenced, which will render the extensive beds of ironstone in the Danby district available, and some excellent sites for the erection of blast furnaces, well supplied with water, will be in close contiguity to the line. Several furnaces will shortly be built at or near Grosmont, by London and Leeds companies, who will draw their supplies of coke and coal on the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Railway from the Auckland district; and there seems every reason to anticipate the early erection of furnaces in several parts along this line of railway.

EXTRAORDINARY POWER OF MENTAL CALCULATION.—John Wales, a miner, living at Little Beside, near St. Day, possesses this power in a surprising degree. Although unable to read or write, he answers profound questions in arithmetic and mathematics in the most astonishing manner. A few days ago John was given the following as a trial of his abilities:—"One of the directors of a gas light company in London died, and left 63,000. £. to be divided between 1,247,598 shareholders." The following answer was given in six minutes:—"That each shareholder would receive 60,24th parts of 1,247,598th part of a farthing. John is a man of about 35 years of age, has a cast in one of his eyes, and has nothing at all prepossessing in his appearance, but appears to be always in a profound study."—West Briton.

WHEAL TALLACK.—FIFTY SHARES in this Mine FOR SALE, at 15s. per share.—Address, "E. E.", 38, Hardinge-street, Commercial-road East, London.

FOR SALE, ONE 2-ton FORGE HAMMER, nearly new, with case, can, shaft, driving wheels, anvil, block, &c.; price £30.—Apply at PAXTON IRONWORKS, Manchester.

NEW LODGE COLLIERY TO BE LET, situated near Pembrey, Carmarthenshire, consisting of several veins of BITUMINOUS COAL, but chiefly of a COLLIERIES, opened and at work on a vein of about 3 feet thick. The new tenant would have to take to the plant at a valuation, which, with the colliery, would be delivered up in repair, in accordance with the covenants of the existing lease. There is a large copper works and floating harbour connected to the colliery by about one mile of tramroad; the South Wales Railway siding being also in connection with the same. The quality of the coal is suitable for smelting, for smithies' and house purposes, as well as for steam-engines.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. White, Broughton, and White, solicitors, 12, Great Marlborough-street, W., London; Mr. GEORGE GOODE, Carmarthen; Mr. W. P. STRAUVE, C.E., Swansea.

THE COAL TRADE.

The following is a statement of the delivery of coals, &c., in the port of London during the month of June:—

	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Newcastle	234	76,214	Blyth	7
Seaham	125	29,804	Scotch	6
Sunderland	143	53,706	Welsh	80
Middlesbrough	10	2,117	Yorkshire, &c.	27
Hartlepool & West Hart.	163	49,134	Small and culm	6
Total		308		1,236
Total imported in June, 1856.		238,677		

Comparative Statement of 1856 and 1857.

Imported from January 1 to June 30, 1856. Ships 5440 1,556,954 tons. Imported from January 1 to June 30, 1857. 5044 1,613,793 "

Decrease 396 44,811

THE RAILWAY COAL TRADE.

Monthly statement of coal and coke brought by railway and canal within the London district, during the month of June:—

Railways.	Tons ewt.	Railways.	Tons cwt.
Great Northern	25,329 8	Great Western	13,526 0
North-Western	29,785 8	South-Eastern	1,077 11
Eastern Counties	6,230 4		

Total by railway in June, 1857. 76,131 8

Coals by railway in June, 1856. 76,875 18

Coals by canal in June, 1856. 1,262 15

Comparative Statement of 1856 and 1857.

Coals by railway from January 1 to June 30, 1857. 618,334 15

Coals by canal from January 1 to June 30, 1857. 564,865 15

Increase in the year 1857—railways. 23,519 5

Coals by canals from January 1 to June 30, 1857. 14,090 10

Coals by canals from January 1 to June 30, 1856. 12,577 5

Increase in the year 1857—canals. 1,513 5

* * * The MINING JOURNAL can be procured at our office by Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning. Newsman, therefore, can make the necessary arrangements to have the Journal at the several stations in time to forward by the mid-day trains, enabling many of our subscribers to receive their copies on the day of publication.

* * * With this week's MINING JOURNAL we give a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains—Cornish Mine Photographs—No. VII.: The Miners Holiday—Midsummer-day; Rating of Royalties of Mines (Conclusion of Evidence); Memos. of Mines and Miners—No. XII.: The late Right Hon. Lord De Dunstanville (Teiddy Park, Cornwall), Capt. Grenfell (St. Just, Penwith), Capt. Wm. Heath (Lydford, Devon); To Intending Tourists through Cornwall—No. IV.; Statistics of the Iron Manufacture of Great Britain; Rocks and Mineral Deposits of Namaqualand—No. X., &c., &c.

* * * LEAD AND TIN.—The Quarterly Returns of Lead and Tin will be published in next week's Journal. We shall be glad to receive information, that the particulars may be given as correctly as possible.

SCARFS ON RAILWAYS.—I have noticed one or two references in your Journal to an Italian's proposition for applying the Archimedean screw to locomotion on railways, so as to enable heavy gradients to be easily overcome. As the saving, from tunnelling being rendered altogether unnecessary, would be immense, I should be glad to know what progress is being made, and also what the extra cost per carriage per mile would be, in consequence of increased friction.—K. H.: July 16.

COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS.—In the paper read by Mr. Ebenezer Rogers, of Abercrown, on the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, on the Ventilation Fan, I observe that Mr. Rogers stated that, by turning on the steam so as to double the speed of the fan, immediately on an explosion occurring he was enabled to draw off the after-damp so speedily that no lives were lost. This I can readily admit; but that his mode of describing the decomposition of the carburetted hydrogen and atmospheric air is correct, I much doubt, as he considers there would be formed 3 C. : 3 C.O. : 10 H.O. : 32 N. Now, if this view be correct, of course the 10 parts of water would fall down, and the three parts of carbonic acid gas would also seek the lowest position. Then the two remaining ingredients, being lighter than atmospheric air, would be specially taken on, unless the ventilation were stopped, or, at least, as there would be 32 volumes of nitrogen to 2 of carbon, the danger from the carbon would be very small. Mr. Rogers may be right, but I certainly cannot altogether understand his theory. Nitrogen cannot support combustion, and, therefore, immediately destroys life, let Mr. Rogers' opinion be what it may; and, as to the fact of "coal dust" being found in the mens' lungs after explosion, I think he does not satisfactorily account for it by his description. The tendency of an explosion would, no doubt, be to dislodge coal dust, but I question whether it would convert 3 equivalents of carburetted hydrogen and 6 equivalents of oxygen into 2 equivalents of carbon and 3 equivalents of carbonic acid.—A STUDENT: July 14.

block, 134.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, 10, 37s. 6d. to 38s. per box; coke, 10, 32s. 6d. to 33s.—Lead: English sheet, 25/- per ton; English pig, 24/- Copper: Cake and tile, 117/- per ton; best selected, 120/-; 10/-;10, 10d. per box; sheathing and bolt, 1s. id. per lb.—Yellow metal sheathing, 11d. per lb.—Steel: Blister, 30/- to 40/- per ton; spring, 20/- to 24/-; cast and shear, 50/- to 60/-

MINES.—The news from India has caused great depression in the funds, and considerable daily fluctuations in prices; but money has been easier during the week, and the mining market quite as active as we could reasonably expect under all circumstances. The Banca tin sales are over, and the price realised said to be 10/- per ton beyond the price of last year; and it is reported, also, that the tin was purchased by foreigners, the English smelters not getting any. If this be true, their disappointment will be great, but will cause anything but regret to the miners, who have been compelled for some time past to submit to constant reductions in price, these Dutch sales being made the pretext for dropping the price of English ore week by week. And now, if the miners manage their returns properly, a good advance must take place. As soon as the result of the sales became known, a demand sprung up for tin mines, and Margaret shares rose nearly 5/- each. 1. Few other mines have also been in good condition, and a fair amount of business transacted. Others, again, remain flat and inactive, and some good discovery is required to put life into them.

The improvement in the 170, shows there is a disposition to embark in anything looking lively, and likely to rise. Great Alfred rose from 6d., 6s. to 7d., West Seton shares have been 300 to 310, buyers, but not many sellers to be met with; Basset, 220 to 230; South Frances notwithstanding a considerable improvement, and lode reported worth 100/- per fm., remain flat, at 280 to 290; North Basset, 14 to 15; West Basset, 27 to 28; Kitty (Lelant) shares keep firm, at 20, and in demand; Margaret, 62/- to 65, and a large business done; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 90 to 100. Tamar Consols, 28s. to 30s., and shares likely to reach 40s.; there is a very fine course of ore in the back of the 205 for a great length, and daily expecting to hole to the winze in the 190. Wheal Trelawny, 25 to 26, buyers; Mary Ann, 46 to 48, buyers in several quarters; Wheal Wrey flat, at 6; Great South Tolgas flatter, at 16 to 17; Devon Great Consols, 430 to 440; Boiling Well, 1½ to 2½, not so firm. Wheal Harriett shares have been again in demand at low prices, varying from ½ to 2½; a very good improvement has taken place in this mine, the bottom level yielding 2 tons of good ore per fm., which in the district is favourable. East Basset, 39 to 40, and not so much doing, notwithstanding further improvements in the lode. Grenville more in request, at 1½ to 1¾; the lode in the 54 west is opening out good, and other parts of the mine looking well. Alfred Consols, 17 to 18½; the north lode, towards which a cross-cut has been extending several months, is daily expected to be cut, and may make an improvement. Wheal Upton, 4 to 4½, paid; Tehidy, 2½ to 3½, little doing; Gonamena, 15; Nanteo and Penrhiew, 12 to 14. Wheal Margery has been more in request, at 10 to 11; at the meeting, the accounts showed a balance against the company of about 1500/-, and a call of 1/- per share was made; this was rather unexpected, but had been accounted for by the extra work at surface, impeding the progress of underground operations; the mine is looking better both in the copper and tin parts; in the latter, the lode in the 20 is worth 25/- per fm. At Toladdown, we understand the accounts showed a balance of 1900/-, or thereabout of debts; no call was made, the money being borrowed to carry on the mine. East Russell shares have not been quite so firm, sellers at 14. Lady Bertha fluctuated from 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; the last call, of 2s. 6d. per share, without any accounts being rendered, has given dissatisfaction to many out-adventurers. East Alfred, 2½ to 3½; Buller, 300 to 320, rather more enquired after; Herodsfoot, 7½ to 8½; Catherine and Jane, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.; Rosewarne shares flat, at 30 to 32½; Drake Walls, 2½ to 2½; Botallack, 260 to 265; Providence Mines, 70 to 75; East Darren in considerable demand, at 100 to 105, but few sellers; East Trefusis, 6½, 6½; Ludcott, 1½ to 2; East Tamar, 10s. to 10s. 6d.; Vale of Towy, 10s. to 12s. 6d., and the mine is looking a

At North Pool Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance from last audit, 21,061. 9s. 10d.; mine costs and merchants' bills, March and April, 1,044. 5s. 10d.—Ores sold, 14,022. 7s. 6d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 21,258. 8s. A call of 10s. 10d. was made.

At the Wheal Uny meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. P. L. Hinds in the chair), the accounts showed, balance against the mine, 7,471. 10s. 4d., and in the estimated account of assets and liabilities for the ensuing three months, 12,233. 8s. 6d. against adventurers. A call of 1s. per share was made. The proceedings, which are detailed in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

At Gonamona Mine meeting (July 9), the accounts showed—Copper ore and, carriage, 1,048. 4s. 2d.—Balance against mine, 1,047. 10s. 11d.; labour cost, March and April, 934. 1s. 5d.; materials, 232. 1s. 5d.; lord's dues, 94. 1s. 5d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 551. 9s. 2d. Capt. R. Pascoe and W. George, jun., reported that they expected an improvement shortly in the 50, driving east on Sarah's ledge. Two pitches were being worked in the back of the 70, at 5s. 6d. in 17. In the back of the 55 east two pitches were worked at 5s. 9d. in 14., and at 10s. in 17. The cross-cut north, in the 50, was still being driven, and, from the increase of water, must be getting near a lode.

At Wheal Margery meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Balance from last audit, 21,242. 7s. 3d.; mine costs and merchants' bills, 2,085. 12s. 4d.—Ores sold, 20,482.; ores, &c., sold (less dues), 15,571. 10s. 9d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 15,194. 10s. 10d. A call of 1s. per share was made.

At Wheal Victoria meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 244. 7s.; mine cost and merchants' bills, April and May, 520. 0s. 1d.—544. 7s. 1d. Calls received, 339. 1s. 5d.; ores sold (less dues), 771. 6s. 1d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 137. 5s. 9d. A call of 3s. per share was made.

At Wheal Gilmar meeting (July 10), the accounts showed—Labour cost, March, April, and May, 405. 9s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 121. 5s. 8d.—526. 15s. 2d. Balance in hand last audit, 41. 1s. 2d.; tin ore sold, 55. 2s. 1d.: leaving balance against the mine, 467. 1s. 1d. The meeting was adjourned to the 25th inst., to enable the agents to cross-cut north and south in the bottom of Field's shaft, before driving on stopping.

At Tolvadden Mine meeting, at the Commercial Hotel, Marazion, on Monday (Mr. John Stogdon in the chair), the accounts were produced from the commencement of working, which showed that the costs to end of May had been 257.21. 0s. 2d., and ores sold to same period amounted to 653. 9s. 3d., leaving balance against mine of 190. 16s. 1d. The June cost was about 300., and ores sold 600.; showing a profit of 300. on the month's working. Messrs. Maxwell, Semmings, and Mills (the auditors) reported that they had audited the whole of the accounts from the commencement to end of May, and found them correct; vouchers were produced for all accounts charged. Resolutions were passed that the accounts, as audited, be received; that the engine and materials bought by the purser at East Wheal Vor Vale, and his offer to allow the balance due to him to remain unpaid, be accepted. Mr. A. Bennett was appointed purser, at a salary of 31. 2s. per month; Mr. G. G. Bennett manager, at 21. 2s.; and Capt. F. Gundry agent, at 6s. 6d. The agent reported that the engine-shaft was sunk 32 fms. 2 ft., yielding about 5 tons of ore per fm. The 30 east was producing 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 25 east was from 6 to 7 ft. wide, with good stones of ore. The 25 west was yielding 2 to 3 tons of ore per fm.; and the winze sinking below the 25, east of engine-shaft, sank about 3½ fms., worth 3 tons per fm. Since the foregoing report was made, Capt. Williams, of Tavistock, has inspected the mine, and reports that the lode in the 30 had greatly improved, and that the resident agent had underrated the prospects of the mine. Leases were produced; and, that the public may have an opportunity of judging of the merits of the mine, the adventurers allow any one to inspect it.

At Lady Bertha Mine meeting, on Monday, for the election of a secretary, the meeting was further adjourned to July 25.

At Wheal Glynn meeting, on July 8 (Mr. C. Wescombe in the chair), the accounts showed a balance against the adventurers of 2661. 5s. 2d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Messrs. McCallan, Don, Hamley, Elkes, W. T. Longbourne, J. V. Longbourne, and C. Wescombe, were elected a committee of management. Capt. W. Kitto reported that a considerable improvement had taken place in the 12 south, the lode had increased in size from 1 foot to 2 feet wide, with a good branch of 6 inches wide.

At the Duke of Cornwall Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a balance against mine of 2640. 1s. 2d. Messrs. Dorington, McCallan, J. V. Longbourne, and T. Don, were elected the committee. Mr. James Henderson, C.E., reported that 180 tons of ore would be sold next Thursday, and that there still remained, dressed, towards the next sampling about 70 tons. The undressed portion now at surface amounted to at least 100 tons.

At the Great Crinnis adjourned general meeting, Messrs. Lambert and Freeman retired from the committee of management.

At a meeting of shareholders in the Blaenavon Iron and Coal Company, convened at the Talbot Hotel, in Stourbridge, by Messrs. Finch and Davies, two of the directors, on July 13, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Henry Corser, who attended on behalf of several shareholders, seconded by Mr. Richard Williams, that having heard the statements of Messrs. Davies and Finch, this meeting is decidedly of opinion that it is the true interest of the shareholders in the Blaenavon Iron and Coal Company that the company should forthwith be wound-up, which course will, in the opinion of this meeting not only rid the shareholders of liability, but be productive of profit to them.

At Great Wheal Alfred, during the week, the lode in the rise in the 170 has improved, and is worth 30s. per fm.

At West Fowey Consols, an improvement has taken place in the 90.

At the West Crinnis and Regent United Mines, the operations are progressing with all possible expedition, and as the draining proceeds, increased opportunities of setting tribute pitches in the various levels are afforded. This may be considered as a very important feature in the prospects of the concern, and, if persevered with in a like manner, will, it is expected, at no very remote period, adequately reward those who have hitherto borne the burden for their enduring patience and praiseworthy perseverance.

West Polberro Mine has been inspected by Capt. Nicholas Ennor, who reports that, taking into consideration the promising character of the lodes, and that the engine is fixed, and everything in a good state of working, the mine should not be abandoned until further explored; a few fathoms more should also be laid open in the eastern level, or Bush's lode. To carry this work out, a monthly expenditure of 150. will be required for, say, six months, or at most 1000. A special general meeting to receive Capt. Ennor's report, and for other business, will be held on Friday next, July 24.

The Sortridge and Bedford (Tavistock) Mining Company resolved, on Thursday, to sell off, and close the accounts—having expended upwards of 7000., without any result, although they are 50 fms. down.

At the Imperial Brazilian Mining Association meeting, yesterday (Capt. Vernon in the chair), a resolution adjourning the meeting until Sept. 17 was unanimously passed. The proceedings, which are detailed in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

At the Waller Gold Mining Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. Heneage in the chair), in consequence of only two shareholders being in attendance, the proceedings were adjourned *sine die*.

At the North British Australasian Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. Eustace Anderson in the chair), a series of resolutions and alterations in the management of the company was proposed; but it was eventually agreed to adjourn the meeting for a fortnight. The proceedings, which are detailed in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

At the Peel River Land and Mineral Company annual meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Leslie in the chair), the directors reported that the company's flocks and herds were in a satisfactory state. The net profit for the year ending Dec. 31, 1856, was estimated at 9342. 5s. 10d.; this comprised the sum of 1770. 2s. 3d. received for 720 old ewes, which is proposed to carry a special fund, for the purpose of replacing them by the purchase of young sheep. The directors recommend that a dividend of 6000. (s. per share) be declared. The Chairman alluded to the necessity of their taking more fattening ground in the colony for their sheep, and expressed a hope that their pastoral efforts would now be more successful. The returns from the company's gold fields continue unimportant. The revenue derived from this source in 1856, after paying all expenses, amounts to 710. 15s. 10d., but the sums subsequently received for licenses in the month of Jan. and Feb. show a comparative decrease. By the New Gold Field Management Act, stated by the General Superintendent to have become law, Government will, in future, issue the miners' right at a nominal fee, instead of the monthly license, whilst another Act had passed fixing the duty upon gold at 3s. 6d. per oz., and it is expected that this duty will be found to operate very much against the private proprietor, because his gold has to bear that impost and the diggers pay him something for working, whereas on the Crown lands the duty alone is demanded. A discussion took place, in which Mr. Anderson, Mr. De Salis, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Freshfield, and others, took part, when the report was adopted. Mr. Leslie and Col. Brownrigg were re-elected directors; and Messrs. Goodson, De Salis, and Hinghes were elected new directors, in the place of three of the old directors, who had retired.

At the Alton Mining Association mining report from June 15 to 27:—

RIFAS.—Since our last we have reached the lode in the south-west workings, which yields some ore, and looks promising. In other parts of the mine there is but little change to note. The several small veins on which operations are now being carried on yield some good ore, and we hope to meet with sufficient to enable us to keep up the usual returns whilst the water is in the bottom workings, which has risen above the 20 fm. level.

OLD MINE.—The lode is equally as promising as when last reported, especially on the south side, where it yields 6 tons of ore per fm. The branch alluded to in our last in No. 2 winze does not appear to be anything very promising, being small and irregular; however, we may soon expect to meet with signs of the lode, being now down over 4 fms. The lode in the winze under the shallow level is from 3 to 4 feet thick, chiefly quartz, with muriatic and small portions of ore intermixed.

MICHEL'S.—The tributaries are now engaged dressing their ores for the last quarter, and as most of them are now liberated from unloading the coal, &c., we may expect to carry on operations more regular than latterly. Our turf works operations are confined to driving the two cross-cuts towards that lode and the lobby workings, which make fair progress.

THOMAS'S.—Several tons of good quality ore have been raised from this discovery; at two or three points now being wrought the lode is from 8 to 12 in. wide, composed of good yellow ore and gossan.

The Royal Santiago Mining Company have advices from Cobre to June 19.—Capt. Simmons says:—In the stopes below the 41 we have nearly taken away all the ore that will pay for extracting. In the stopes in the back of the 44 the lode is about 3 ft. wide, composed of peat, spar, and muriatic, and producing about 2 tons of copper ore per fm. In the 32 west, on south lode, I do not see any alteration since I last wrote you. In the stopes below the 32 the lode is about 2 ft. wide, producing from 3 to 4 tons of copper ore per fm. We have commenced to drive a cross-cut south in the 32 out under new Isabella shaft, also to cut the lodes that may be to the south. In the cross-cut, driving south from new Isabella shaft, in the 32, to cut new lode, the ground is hard and compact for driving. I omitted in my last report to say anything about the lode we have got in new Isabella shaft in the 22. We have a lode in the shaft from 3 to 4 ft. wide, producing from 3 to 4 tons of copper per fm.; what lode it is we cannot say at present, for we have not been able to do anything upon it, but I hope to commence driving an end on it in the course of a few days; it appears several small branches fall together in this level and make this lode. In the 10, driving east from new Isabella shaft, on new lode, the lode is here by a cross-course, and I think to the north; we have commenced to drive in that direction, and I hope to be able to give a more favourable report in my next.

In the stopes in the back of the 10, east of new Isabella shaft, on new lode, the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, yielding from 3 to 4 tons of copper ore per fm.; these stopes are turning out very well. In the winze sinking below the 10, east of new Isabella shaft, on the lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of copper ore per fm. In the winze sinking below the 10, west of new Isabella shaft, on new lode, the lode is about 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of copper ore per fm. We have nearly got new Isabella shaft completed for drawing from the 22 with steam whim.—St. Andrew's: In the winze sinking below the 12 and the 27, driving west of Scott's shaft, there is no alteration since I last wrote you, at Reunion shaft, sinking below the 12, the lode is large, composed of spar and muriatic, and producing 1 ton of copper ore per fm.

The New Grand Duchy of Baden Mines have received advices from Capt. S. Richards, at Munsterthal, near Fribourg, July 13:—The ground in the rise in the back of the adit level, against the old shaft, is rather close and tight, but we hope shortly to have a change, as in the shaft sinking towards this place, below the shallow level, the ground is moderate. The stopes cutting down from surface is completed to within a short distance of the shallow level, where we intend to leave it for a penthouse until the shaft below is communicated with the rise. We have got down but very little at the old shaft since last report; in consequence of the weather being so long dry, the surface water is fallen off, which we cannot fork with the present small wheel, but this may be only for a short time. We are, however, getting on with the work for the new wheel with good speed, and I have no doubt all will be ready before the shaft is cut through, as in this respect there will be no time lost. At the Teufelsgrund Mine, the lode in the present limited extent of workings is turning out a moderate quantity of ore, and we are making a small profit therefrom.

The Consolidated Copper Mining Company of Cobre have convened their half-yearly meeting for Tuesday, and the Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaica for Wednesday. The Scottish Australian Investment Company's half-yearly meeting will be held on Friday.

IRON METALLURGY.—Mr. S. B. Rogers, of Nant-y-Glo, Monmouthshire, has in the press, and nearly ready for publication, a TREATISE ON IRON METALLURGY, illustrated by steel plates, with suggestions for many essential improvements in the manufacture of iron, and a more perfect system of conducting extensive iron-works. A series of elaborate analytical tables connected with iron-making materials will be added to the work, the importance of which can hardly be over-estimated at this time, from the high scientific acquirements and great practical experience of the author. To be published at the *Mining Journal* office, price 35s.; to subscribers, whose names will be received at our office, 30s.

COMPULSORY REGISTRATION OF MINING COMPANIES.

The chief objects of the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1857, which received the Royal Assent on Monday, appear to be the more perfect definition of those points in the principal Act (Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856) upon which difference of opinion existed; the extension of time for the registration of such companies as may have hitherto failed to register to Nov. 3, 1857; and the sanctioning of the certificates of incorporation which have been granted by the registrar since Nov. 3, 1856, to companies existing previously to the passing of the principal Act.

From the Wildberg Mines, Capt. Z. Walls reports.—The shaftmen have been employed stopping the ore towards the Erze Kazmer. The deposit is a good one, and is likely the continue. When we recommend our general operations the returns of one will most probably be increased, as our recent discoveries are looking very well. All Government restrictions are now removed. The dressing operations will be immediately resumed, and as much work as possible performed during the fine weather.

From the Ellerlie and Bardowie Mines (Kingston, Jamaica), Mr. J. G. Smith (June 12) reports.—The lode has been cut from the shaft, and out rick. From present appearances it will yield 8 tons per fm.; its percentage 15 and 16. We intend sinking still further, and to stop as well. I can give you no further particular intelligence at present, as the lode has not been intersected. We have an almost solid block of yellow sulphur, weighing 164 lbs. Full particulars per steamer of the 25th.

The Dun Mountain Mining Company will hold their first meeting on Wednesday next; and the Royal Consolidated Copper Mines of San Fernando Company on the following day.

The Scottish Australian Investment Company have issued their report, in anticipation of the meeting to be held on Friday next, and by which it appears that the profit realised is considerably larger than that of the previous six months, as appears by the accounts now presented, which embrace the operations of the company for the half-year ended in the colony on Dec. 31, 1856, and in London on June 30 last.

The gross profit realised in the colony now reported on is 17,134. 2s. 8d., which with interest, commission, and transfer fees received in London in the six months ending June 30 last (together amounting to 4211. 2s. 2d.), make an aggregate profit of 17,555. 4s. 5d. In their last report, the directors mentioned that in Sept. 1856, the manager was effecting the sale of some property on satisfactory terms.

The accounts subsequently received show that the price realised for the principal portion of the property then referred to was higher than they then anticipated. The whole of the loss at the leasehold coal field at Newcastle, the balance being 37,267. 12s. 9d., has been written off, charging it against the profit of the half-year.

Notwithstanding the course now adopted, the directors are not without hope that some portion of the amount may eventually have to be re-credited. The directors propose a dividend payable on Monday, Aug. 3, on the capital of the company (200,000.), at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, less income tax, which will require 10,000., and (after writing off the above 37,267. 12s. 9d.) will leave a balance of 1074. 9s. 5d. from the half-year's profit to be carried to the credit of the reserve fund, which will then amount to 59,467. 18s. 8d. The directors have the satisfaction of informing the shareholders that, in accordance with their wishes, they have contracted for the sale of their interest in the Bon Accord property to the Bon Accord Copper Mining Company (limited), at the price of 12,000., cash, and 8000 shares of 1s. sterling each in that company, with 10s. per share paid up thereon, together with a share of the royalty of 1/20th part of all the ore to be raised from the property. This share will leave a considerable profit to be carried to the credit of the next half-yearly accounts.

At the meeting of the shareholders of the company, held on the 1st of August, the managers reported that the account for 1855 will be laid before the proprietors in Jan. next. To a sum of 1200., for the salaries of governor, deputy-governor, and directors, an amendment was moved to reduce the amount to 1000., but after some discussion it was withdrawn. The amount in previous years was 2000., the number of directors being 12, instead of six, at present.

CERTIFICATES.

Registration of a company whose nominal capital does not exceed 1000. 25 0 0 Registration of any existing company, constituted otherwise than by complete registration, the same fee as charged for registering a new company.

N.B.—The certificate of registration anew, applicable to companies existing previously to the 1st of July, 1856, is given gratis.

CAPITAL.

For every 1000. of nominal capital, or part of 1000., after the first 1000., up to 100,000., an additional fee of 20 5 0

Every 1000., or part of 1000., after the first 100,000., an additional fee of 0 1 0

or part of 1000., up to 100,000., beyond the first 100,000., an additional fee of 0 5 0

Every 1000., or part of 1000., beyond the first 100,000., an additional fee of 0 1 0

REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS.

Registering any document required or authorised to be registered, other than the Memorandum of Association 0 5 0

Making a record of any fact authorised or required to be recorded by the registrar of companies, a fee of 0 5 0

SEARCHES.

Inspection of each office index (except the alphabetical index of companies) 0 0 6

" " volume of the company's registers 0 1 0

" " original document in the general register 0 1 0

N.B.—The alphabetical index of companies may be inspected gratis.

As regards cost-book companies comprising more than 20 persons, if they are not registered as companies under the principal Act, or are not engaged in working mines within, and subject to, the jurisdiction of the Stannaries, they cannot carry on business without rendering each of their adventurers liable for the payment of the whole debts of the partnership, who may be sued for the same without the joinder in the action or suit of any other adventurer. We think this a grievous and unfair penalty with which to visit cost-book companies not desiring to register; but being the law of the land, there exists no appeal nor way of escape. Such being the facts of the case, we would earnestly impress upon the mine adventurers and directors the necessity of taking immediate measures to cause their companies to be registered, and warn them against being induced to infringe the law of the land, and a law which cannot fail to be of the greatest benefit to all, through their advisers carelessly or wilfully mis-reading a most business-like and comprehensive legislative enactment.

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1856.
BEING THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.

By J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the *Compendium of British Mining* (published in 1843), *Gleanings among Mines and Miners, &c.*

The THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING PROGRESS appeared in a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET to the MINING JOURNAL of Jan. 3, 1857.

A FEW COPIES of the REVIEW OF 1855, containing Statistics of the Metal Trade, the Dividends and Percentage Paid by British and Foreign Mining Companies, and the State and Prospects of upwards of 200 Mines. Also, a FEW COPIES of the REVIEW OF 1852, 1853, and 1854, MAY BE HAD ON application at Messrs. WATSON and CUELL's Mining Office, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.

Also, STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST. By W. H. CUELL.

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR, published every Thursday morning, price 6d., or £1 per annum, contains Special Reports of Mines, and the Latest Intelligence from the Mining Districts, from an exclusive resident agent; also, Special Recommendations and Advice upon all subjects connected with Mining, and interesting to Investors and Speculators. A Record of Daily Transactions in the Share Market, Metal Sales, and General Share Lists, &c. Edited by J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., and published by WATSON and CUELL, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.

N.B. Looking at the causes for the present depression in mining shares, Messrs. WATSON and CUELL have made a selection of a few dividend and progressive mines which pay good interest, with a probability, also, of a rise in value, the names and particulars of which will be furnished on application.

INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.— Mr. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING for the QUARTER ENDING 30th June, 1857, with Particulars of the Position and Prospects of the principal Dividend and Progressive Mines, Tables of the Dividends paid in the past Quarter, and in the Years 1855 and 1856, and a MAP of the GREAT WHEAL VOR and LELANT MINING DISTRICTS, &c., is now READY, price 1s.; at Mr. MURCHISON'S office, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

Reliable information and advice will at any time be given on application.

Also, COPIES of "BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS AN INVESTMENT." By J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.G.S., F.R.S. Pp. 336, boards, price 3s. 6d., by post 4s. See advertisement in another column.

CORNISH AND DEVON MINING ENTERPRISE, By R. TREDDINICK, Mining Shareholder, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London.

Facts and Statistics recorded, Synopsis of Dividend Mines, Plan of the Buller and Basset District, a Clear and Succinct Description of the chief Mines. All interested in such investments should possess a copy. Price 5s. bound.

S. IVES, LELANT, AND TOWDNACK MINING DISTRICT. —Mr. TREDDINICK begs to inform his friends and the public generally that his MAP of the above DISTRICT, and a STATISTICAL ACCOUNT thereof for the past 30 years, is NOW READY, and will immediately be sent to any party who may require a copy, on the receipt of 1d postage stamp.

Dated Only Lelant, Hayle, April 9, 1857.

Just published.

HOPTON'S PLANS FOR VENTILATION OF COLLIERIES; showing separated Winds, that will Prevent all Serious Explosions in Coal Mines. On the same sheet, the Works and Ventilation of the Land Hill Colliery are represented. Price 3s.

May be had at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

A notice of Mr. Hopton's invention appeared in the *Mining Journal* of 20th June.

COMPULSORY REGISTRATION OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

In the press, price 4s., the Second Edition of

TAPPING'S EXPOSITION OF THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACTS OF 1856 AND 1857.

Designed as a PRACTICAL GUIDE for the Promoters, Directors, Shareholders, Solicitors, Officers, and Creditors of all kinds of Joint-Stock Companies.

Containing a Clear Exposition of the recently passed JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT, 1857.

Also, full Directions for the Formation, Registration, and Incorporation, of Joint-Stock Companies, together with the Authorised Regulations for Management of the same, and all necessary forms.

By THOMAS TAPPING, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Author of the "Readwin Prize Essay on the Cost-Book System," &c., &c.

London: *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street; and all booksellers.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

•• Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

MINES RATING BILL.—By a careful analysis of the very voluminous evidence which the Committee have received, I think the following may be deduced—that wherever mines are flourishing and paying the adventurer for his risk, parishes have always been benefited, directly or indirectly—directly by employing superabundant population, or indirectly by increasing the rateable value of land, by bringing markets to the farmer's door, and by the circulation of money from the pockets of distant speculators; but where mines are poor, and consequently irregularly worked, or when they are abandoned altogether in consequence of their unproductiveness, then the miners, for awhile unemployed, are a burden to that particular parish. Now, the effect of rating mines would be to make profitable mines pay rates to the relief of a burden which, it is shown, they do not create, and to make profitless mines still more profitless, and hasten their ruin and abandonment, thus increasing the burden on the parish; which, according to my notion, would be unsound and impolitic. In many mining parishes, to rate the royalty would have the effect of relieving the land of one-half, and in some cases of two-thirds, of the rates which for generations it has paid. On what grounds can the tenant farmer, who took his land knowing it to be so burdened when he entered on his farm, ask for this relief? or what is the landlord's plea for seeking this relief, which in many cases would be equal to 5 to 10 per cent. increase on his rental? Imposts on raw materials are repugnant to the spirit of modern legislation, and a rate upon minerals would be a lamentable mistake: therefore, I hope the report of the Committee will be "Let well alone."—R. T.: July 13.

SUCCESSFUL MINING.—An American paper, alluding to mining enterprise, very justly remarks, "as, according to Demosthenes, 'action' is the first, second, and third requisite of eloquence, so 'good management,' according to the sad experience of many, is the first, second, and third requisite of profitable mining enterprise, or of almost anything else. There is only quantity of gold, silver, copper, iron, coal, and lead, in our country to be mined—good management is a rare thing, but when found and exercised on a favourable mineral locality, its results are truly astonishing. With it heaps of money are to be made from the gold fields of the South, the coal of Pennsylvania and the West, and the copper and iron of Lake Superior. Without it the best mines are all but worthless, for no business is so profitable as to stand extravagance and ignorance for any length of time." I think if these remarks were more generally acted upon in England, the position of mining would not be deteriorated, and the loss incurred by mine adventurers would be considerably diminished. —AN ADVENTURER: July 13.

THE COPPER TRADE.—In your last Journal, you inserted an article upon British Mining, by Mr. J. H. Murchison, in which the Board of Trade returns are referred to; and if his figures are correct, they certainly show that there is not only nothing to indicate a fall in the price of copper, but that the prospect is such as should induce the most strenuous energy on the part of adventurers in copper mines. It is true that the increase in the exports was 2000 tons in the first five months of 1856, as compared with 1855; whilst in 1857 there was a decrease of 200 tons, as compared with the preceding year; but against this we must notice that the imports of all kinds of copper rose 4000 tons in 1856, whilst it decreased 28,000 tons in 1857—so that, to enable this country to keep up the export within 200 tons, the produce of our home mines must have very materially increased; and, considering the prices which ores have realized (9s. per ton more than in the corresponding period of last year), the profits derived by the adventurers must have greatly increased, or in non-dividend mines the amount of calls necessary for carrying on the works must have considerably diminished. Taking these facts into account, it will be seen that the chances of success in mining speculation have increased since last year, and that our home produce is gradually supplying the place of foreign. Therefore, the probability is, that, as speculative business must improve, the benefit derived by those who purchase shares for investment will be greater in a corresponding degree, since, while our imports do not diminish, and our exports do so, the price of copper must be such as to give a fair amount of remuneration to the adventurers.—A MINER: July 14.

LECTURES TO WORKING MINERS.—No one, I should think, would doubt the utility and importance of working miners attending a regular course of lectures upon subjects connected with mining, although some may doubt the necessity for raising the miner, in a general educational point of view, above his present condition, yet there appear to be few of those who have both the leisure and the ability willing to undertake the task of giving a series of such lectures. This, perhaps, may be attributed to the fact that few know what is really required; and therefore, although the first lecture of a series may be well attended, it is an uninteresting to many of the miners, that they do not try another, and the lecturer gets disinterested, and others, observing the amount of encouragement he has met with, do not care about risking similar failure. The object of all instructors should be to render the subject they propose to teach interesting from the very commencement, yet lectures to miners are usually begun by telling them that certain, to them, unknown plants grow in districts which not one per milie of them are ever likely to see. And having wasted some dozen evenings in furnishing them with this valuable (?) information, the lecturer goes on to explain the probable composition of the centre of the earth, and the manner in which the several minerals, metals, &c., have been formed, or deposited in the positions in which they are found. This being a tedious task occupies, perhaps, two dozen more evenings, which, presuming one lecture to be delivered each week, exhausts three-fourths of the year, without giving the miner any notion of anything which he is ever likely to want. It can, therefore, only be extreme patience that will enable the miner to undergo the trial. Having thus disreputably allied to the usual mode of instructing miners, it becomes my duty to give my opinion of what it should be, as there is no merit in continually condemning, without any endeavour to remedy the evil complained of. The first object should be to teach the miner to readily distinguish one mineral from another—by sight when practicable, and when not so by simple and readily-obtained tests. Then they should be informed of the system of working mines in various districts, the modes of operation and the results obtained, in the preparation of ores for market, and in the extraction of the metal from the ore, which will complete the course of study absolutely necessary to every working miner. If deemed requisite to continue the course, the chemistry of the metals and minerals, natural philosophy, physical geography, and the various theories of the formation of the earth, &c., might be treated of; and as the student would be gradually led on and instructed, in spite of himself, these latter subjects would not be uninteresting, although were they to commence the course few would have patience to sit and hear them. I feel convinced that had miners a competent knowledge of these subjects, they would be in a considerably better position, and are more highly regarded, than at present.—H. E.: June 15.

COMPULSORY REGISTRATION OF MINING COMPANIES.—Having observed that all mining companies out of the Statutes must now be registered under the new Joint-Stock Companies Act, I should thank you to state the best mode of registering, and whether any individual shareholder can compel the directors to register any company with which he may be connected.—H. S.: *Pen-y-Groes*, July 14.—[Full instructions with reference to the first question will be found in Tapping's "Exposition of the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856," the amendments made by the new bill not in the smallest degree lessening its value as a guide-book; those amendments being simply of an explanatory character. It will be forwarded from our office on receipt of 4s. stamps. A brief Appendix will be shortly published, and will be forwarded free of charge, except for postage, to those who have purchased the work.]

THE GOLD QUESTION.—In the Journal of last week, I observe a letter signed "Speculator," in which he complains that he cannot obtain any definite answer from certain parties as to their mode of operation in extracting gold from its ores in the large way. As he mentions my name amongst others, I must say that his observations cannot justly apply to me, as, in the first place, I have never kept my process secret, and have not only published it in your Journal, but likewise, having obtained patents for it, the specifications are of course public, and can be seen by anyone. Again, he complains that only small quantities of quartz have been obtained upon, whence I have been operating upon hundreds of tons. Should "Speculator" really wish to take up the matter, and will apply to me, either personally or by letter, I can in a few minutes convince him that every particle of gold can be extracted by my process from any matrix in which it may be contained, and at a cost that will leave very large profit.—C. Low : *Smelting-Works, Old Ford, Bow*.

THE CHANCELLORSVILLE GOLD WORKINGS.—I am deeply interested in the operations of the Chancellorsville Gold Mining Company. A few days after the trial made at the company's works, in the presence of several scientific gentlemen, it was stated in the Journal that the machinery then at work was capable of operating on 50 tons of quartz a day, and that the supply of quartz was inexhaustible. The Times, too, published a long article, which contained the following:—"Twenty tons per diem are now reduced at the Frodsham Works, at a cost . . . &c. Now, Sir, after putting forth these statements, and raising the hopes and expectations of the public, and especially of those directly interested, what is the result, as set forth in your Journal? Truly, after a long travail, the mountain may be said to have brought forth a mouse! Six tons a week of quartz reduced in the mighty effect produced, after having thrown away 6000£ for machinery. Even if the statements contained in the public papers had turned out to be correct, the quantity of quartz reduced would bear no proportion to that promised by the directors in their last report. What, then, are we to think of so contemptible a result as 6 tons a week, or how reconcile it with the articles given to the public in your Journal, the Times, and other papers? The best of the joke, too, is that this proceeding—the operating on 6 tons of quartz—is paraded as if it were something worth boasting of, or could possibly be a cause of gratification to the shareholders, who during four years have not received a penny. I think, sir, I may venture to assert that it would be very difficult, even in the annals of mining adventure, to find statements so alluring followed so closely by such trivial results.—J. W.: July 13.

WHEAL ADDAMS.—In answer to "Inquirer," in your last Journal, relative to the work done at this mine, I may inform him that, in consequence of the men sinking the mine (the point referred to by him) having been taken away to cut down, and divide the shaft, they have not sunk more than 3 fms., through a good course of copper and lead ores, but the mine will be resumed in the course of the following week. If "Inquirer" were a shareholder, every reliable information would be rendered him at the office; but if his object be to prejudice the property, or his enquiry merely inquisitorial, he had better rest until sufficient time has been allowed the men to perform their work, which will make this property one of the best speculations in that part of the county. Mr. Ennor has inspected the mine, whose report confirms that of the captain, which would be published had it not been obtained by an adventurer for his private guidance, without whose sanction it cannot be used.—SHAREHOLDER: July 17.

"A Devonian."—The prices as marked in our List for the mines named may be taken as correct.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON.—Having read a correspondent's remarks upon Mr. Binks's process for converting iron into steel, I took some trouble to read the specifications, and I come to the conclusion that Mr. Binks's process is patentable, if any of the dozen similar patents of Mr. Bessemer are so; but I make this assertion only conditionally, as I do not believe either of Mr. Bessemer's are valid, or that even in the event of either of them succeeding he could compel any person using it to pay him royalty. As to Mr. Binks's patent, I think it matters very little whether he blows in ammonia, cyanides, or any other compound of nitrogen, as the pneumatic process does not produce the close-textured steel required—the very effect of the process being to produce a honeycomb kind of metal. However, his object was to sell his patent, which I do not think likely, he has, in my opinion, done the worst thing he could do, by reading a paper upon it at an institution which has become notorious for permitting any person to blow his own trumpet as loudly as he pleases—the effect being increased by the announcement being called a scientific paper, and by it being read before a scientific body. The sooner, in my opinion, arrangements are made for regular courses of lectures (not by cullers) and candle-makers' travellers, and inventors of processes of questionable utility), calculated to instruct as well as advertise, if this latter be absolutely necessary, the sooner the institution will regain the position which, for a brief period and under judicious management, it occupied.—F. M.: July 15.

IRON MANUFACTURE.—"R." (New York) should obtain Truran's "Iron Manufacture of Great Britain."

THE MINING JOURNAL Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JULY 18, 1857.

The enquiry into the RATING OF MINES, or the Rating of Royalties of Mines, has at last terminated. Having dragged its slow length along through two successive sessions of the late Parliament, and the first session of the present, the Committee will now proceed to lay their report before the House of Commons, accompanied by the vast mass of evidence that has been taken before them. So far their labours will have ceased, and the question will remain in abeyance until next session. The great mining body of this country must be content to allow their interests to be trifled with, as in the present state of uncertainty they necessarily must be, until, at least, another session of Parliament.

The report of the Select Committee will shortly be before the public, and until that appears we can only take into consideration one or two of the most salient points that have been suggested in the course of this protracted investigation.

The first point that is suggested is the basis of the enquiry itself. It clearly appears from the evidence that the selfishness of the farming and landed interest is at the bottom of the affair. That is clearly indicated from time to time by the mode of examination that has been adopted by those hon. Members who represent the agricultural interest, either for themselves, or as representatives of agricultural constituencies. For instance, our readers cannot fail to have observed that it has been usual to ask some such question as this—"Is it fair that the farmers should support the poor mining population?" The answer, of course, to this abstract question must be in the negative, for given the premise upon which the question is based, the conclusion is inevitable. But the premise conflicts with the general mass of evidence. It is true, we admit, that there are one or two exceptions; but can it be denied that the tenor of the evidence, as a whole, goes to prove uncontested that the miner is an independent, self-relying man; that his means are considerably above the average, and that by means of the organisations at his disposal, and the circumstances in which he is placed, he is enabled to, and does, keep himself off the parish. Those hon. gentlemen, therefore, who blindly imagine that it is not fair that the farmers should support the poor mining population, may comfort themselves with the—to them—cheering assurance, that so far from the farmers being injured in the way suggested, they are, on the contrary, positively benefited by the increased market for their produce, and the increased population around them; which, whether it consumes their particular produce or not, must be a source of profit to them; for every increase of population, by increasing the demand for food, must of necessity improve the position of the agricultural interest.

We may add the direct testimony of Mr. COTTERELL, of Bath, who certainly, as surveyor for parish purposes, is willing to put upon mines as much as they can bear, even he states positively that there is a disposition on the part of the agriculturists to "string up" manufactures and manufacture to the rates to too high an extent. The innate selfishness of the agricultural interest, who for a series of years prospered on the decay of the country, has not yet departed. Failing protection, the country party, in its political decadence, endeavours unfairly to transfer their own local burdens to the shoulders of their neighbours.

The next matter that is suggested by the evidence—more especially the valuable evidence of Mr. SCHNEIDER, M.P., Mr. PEASE, late M.P. for Durham, and Mr. TAYLOR, of North Shields, mining engineer, and agent to the Duke of Northumberland—is, that rating is opposed to national policy. In the opinion of these gentlemen (all men of mark), a rate upon the produce of mines is, from the hazardous nature of the operations, and the fact that the increased development of mining is essential to the well-being of the country, most impolitic. At the present moment, we find from the evidence, the cry of the Crown, in reference to the Exmoor property, is "Come over and help us by developing our mineral wealth. You will thus call into activity and well being not only a well-paid mining population, but around them will cluster and cling a large and improving agricultural population, who will soon make Exmoor blossom as the rose." Possibly you may expend thousands upon thousands of pounds in mining operations without return, but if once a beginning is made, such is the enterprise of the British miner, that he will not cease his operations until the existence or non-existence of mineral wealth has been conclusively ascertained. Come, then, we freely invite you to enter into this hazardous enterprise."

Assuming this invitation to be cordially responded to, as it has been in former times, the landed interest will as now try to shift the burden of the poor from the land, to which it naturally attaches, upon whom? Upon those very persons whose capital, skill, and strength have severally been expended in developing the natural resources of their property, and in enriching them far beyond their fondest hopes. Is it policy, then, on the part of the landed interest thus to try to fetter enterprise, which demands for its very existence the most ample and complete freedom, and in which their best interests are bound up? Is it policy on the part of the Government of this country to sanction a selfish attempt still further to cramp the energies and bind the hands of those who are engaged in the maintenance of our national position, by the increased development of our mineral wealth?

Two questions of great moment in connection with Joint-Stock Banks, and immense public interest, are now much discussed in City circles. They are—First, whether persons depositing money "at call" with joint-stock banks are liable, or otherwise, for the liabilities of the bank? And secondly, whether or not it is a departure from law, and a violation of their charter, for a bank to trade on borrowed capital, irrespective of the sum named as capital in the Act of Incorporation? A pamphlet on this subject has just appeared, from the pen of Mr. F. W. STEVENS, a sworn broker, in the City. He contends that as respects the first case the depositor is liable, and that the banks act illegally in the second. To the one we demur, and in doing so we express a very general opinion; but we are disposed to concur with this gentleman on the latter point. The depositor does not participate in the profits of the bank; he merely lends his money for a specific rate of interest, with the option of calling for it on prescribed terms; and if the bank proprietors did not receive one shilling dividend he would have the interest agreed upon, while, on the other hand, if the shareholders divided 20 or 25 per cent., he would still only have his 5s. or 6 per cent., or whatever other rate had been determined. Each loan or deposit becomes a separate agreement, and terminates the moment the lender chooses to withdraw his money. We cannot, therefore, in any way see how a depositor can be regarded as a partner, or liable in the slightest

agrees for the debts and liabilities of the establishment with which he has a temporary business transaction. Mr. STEVENS contends that "those who participate in the earnings of united capitals are partners to all interests and purposes." This no doubt would be so if the depositor became "united" with the bank, but we think we have shown clearly that the deposit money cannot be considered in the light which this gentleman

In the second case, we approve the arguments used by the writer, and admit that the practice of depositing money "at call" is quite a mania, and diverts the floating capital of the country from its usual channels of occupation. It has sprung up within these last few years, and is now carried to such an immense extent that it would be well for the Legislature to consider the subject; for if it be determined that the practice is illegal, the panic which would result by the withdrawal of the deposits would be perfectly awful; in fact, the joint-stock banks could not pay the whole amount if suddenly called upon, and the whole would be compelled to stop payment. The amount of money deposited in this way is about 46,000,000^d, and where would means be found to meet a sudden requirement for the

The view which is generally taken of this question is, that when a joint-stock bank is established, it applies for a charter, or Act of Incorporation, in which the capital is set forth at 1,000,000⁰, or any other sum, of which one-half, or a quarter, is at once called up, and the establishment proceeds to business; the true province being to trade with customers' money, or drawing accounts, backed by the subscribed capital; therefore that they step beyond their license when they trade with unlimited and borrowed capital, which the deposits "at call" represent.

The paid-up capital of all the joint-stock banks that borrow money "at call," is put down at 2,700,000/-, and the borrowed capital "at call" at 45,000,000/- The proprietors of the subscribed capital receive annually in the shape of profits, from which income-tax is deducted, about 270,000/-, while the proprietors of the deposited or borrowed capital are recipients of interest to the extent of about 2,250,000/- from which no income tax is deducted. "I therefore submit," says Mr. STEVENS, "that with a paid-up capital of only 2,700,000/- it is dangerous to the State, dangerous to the public, and contrary to the terms upon which the license to trade is granted, that they should be allowed to borrow an unlimited amount of capital, which has already reached the frightful figures of 45,000,000/- all, or borrowed capital, which may be wanted in a day!"

It does certainly become a very serious question whether this state of

"It does certainly become a very serious question whether this state of things is justifiable, or can be continued—whether it is legal to borrow capital without the approval of the shareholders, or without going to Parliament, or without a fresh license to trade with extra capital; and whether the shareholders are liable for these millions worked in their name?" "These are questions," remarks Mr. STEVENS, "that require reflection;" and we are quite ready to admit the equity of his reasoning, when he contends that if it be legal for one joint-stock corporation to borrow money "at call" it is equally so for another; and, consequently, there is no reason why railway and other companies should not adopt a similar course to that pursued by the joint-stock banks. The present

similar course to that pursued by the joint-stock banks. The present practice is represented by the writer as a "delusion and quicksand, which the first storm may sweep away. If any sudden calamity—a war near home—nay, if the Bank of England only seduced its rate of discount to 6 per cent., would not the whole of this be withdrawn at once? Here is the rub—the growth of three years of this new flimsy "mania" cannot be settled in a day. At the first fright would not all rush for their money? Would not all the joint-stock banks stop at once? for, however prudently managed, it would be beyond control. There are but 19,000,000/- of notes in circulation. God forbid a panic should come; but if it did, the country would see the greatest calamity that ever yet happened to this country; hence, I say, the whole thing is fraught with danger to the State and to society at large."

In connection with this question of deposits "at call," it is important to direct attention to the bill now before the House of Commons, brought in by Mr. Lowe, and already read a second time, in reference to Joint-Stock Banks. Meetings on the subject have been held by persons interested in the matter, one of which took place on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, when it was stated that Mr. Lowe had assured a deputation of bankers which called on him respecting this measure that it did not, and was not intended to, apply to joint-stock banks established prior to "Pax's Act," unless they should apply for registration under it, but power to do so would be given in the bill. The 14th section of this measure declares, that "Seven or more persons associated for the purpose of banking may, by complying with the requisitions of the Joint-Stock Companies' Acts, 1856, 1857, in respect of registration, register themselves as a company other than a limited company; subject to this condition, that the shares into which the capital of the company is divided shall not be less amount than 100*l.* each." The effect of this is, that any seven persons who subscribe, but need not at once pay, for seven shares of 100*l.* each, may establish a bank with this nominal, or subscribed, capital of 700*l.*, of which one-half, or 350*l.*, will, perhaps, constitute the paid-up capital.

With this they may at once proceed to take deposits "at call," and accumulate capital to a large amount, although the security for the punctual repayment of such deposits "at call" will, perhaps, be solely the nominal subscription of 700*l.* This is truly "banking made easy," and if the bill becomes law there is no means of predicting the limit to which ruin and misery may not be carried into the families of the general public, who may have confidence in this system of depositing money "at call." The little pamphlet of Mr. STRAVINS is most opportune, and no doubt will be the herald of many *brochures* on this important question. By the existing law, no bank can be established with a capital less than 100,000*l.*, of which one-half must be paid-up before business can commence. It seems difficult beyond measure to understand the object of introducing such clauses, or in any way interfering with the present law on banking, so as to give such extraordinary facilities for fraud and misrepresentation being practised on the public. From what has recently occurred, it might fairly have been supposed that the Government would have proposed measures for the restriction, rather than the expansion, of banking operations.

We are truly surprised to learn that notice of trial, in the action of "GREAVES v. WREY and another," has been withdrawn. It was fixed for Tuesday last, at Chelmsford, and consequently is now thrown over until the Spring Assizes, in March, unless both parties assent to the removal of the *sensu* to London. It was this investigation by a jury which was to determine the truth or fallacy of the charges made by the plaintiff, in respect to property belonging to the defendant, to which we alluded on two occasions lately. We refrained from mentioning names when we heard it was to be a matter for prompt legal decision, but we are now compelled, in justice to ourselves, to show that the matter was not a myth, or a mere story of our own coining. Indeed, if we had given circulation to the full force of the charges openly made, much stronger terms might have been used. Why the action is abandoned we are quite at a loss to determine—for abandonment we must consider it—when such effort, professedly, was made to institute proceedings in time to save the long vacation; and yet, withdrawal of notice of trial on the very eve of the day appointed. It is not for us, in fact, to find a reason for the plaintiff, but we presume the defendants will require to know why charges are made, and then withdraw.

We repeat the story as far as we know it. Mr. WREY is the proprietor of land in the parish of Wookey, near Wells, Somerset, which he agreed to sell to a Mr. CRAWFORD and two others for a stipulated sum; 1000*d.* deposit was paid by the purchasers, who undertake to pay over a further sum of 3000*d.* in June, 1867, and 3000*d.* in Jan., 1868, together with 8000*d.* in shares in a company formed, or proposed to be formed, by these three gentlemen, under the denomination of the "Little Down and Ebber Rock Mineral Mining Company;" but possession, or even the power to work in any way, was to be withheld from the purchasers until the full amount was received by the vendor. Times being unpropitious for public companies, the purchasers, through Mr. CRAWFORD, entered into negotiations with Mr. GREAVES for the payment, by him, of the 3000*d.* coming due in June. He visited the property, and expressed himself satisfied, but subsequently called in the advice of Mr. EDDY, of Grassington, who professionally inspected the ground, and reported, as we are assured, that the forefront of the adit, which displayed rich iron ore, was fictitious—in fact that the mine was "lined," as it is technically termed. Hence, in indignation of Mr. GREAVES, and his action for the recovery of expenses incurred in visiting a property under circumstances of misrepresentation. Immediately on this being made known to the proprietor (Mr. WREY), he asked for the recommendation of some efficient miner by the Museum of Practical Geology, who named two—at least, so we hear—and one was selected who, it is said, gives a statement directly adverse to that said to be made by Mr. EDDY. We have not heard the name of the gentleman

recommended by the Museum of Practical Geology; but a legal investigation would have brought all forward in their proper persons. We presume it will not rest where it is, for the Little Down Company's position may be seriously compromised. The reports in the prospectus, on the faith of which we are assured the purchase was effected, are by Mr. ROBERT ETHERIDGE, and Messrs. GEO. C. ASHMEAD, of Bristol, while the assys of the ores were made by Mr. THOS. J. PEARSALL and Mr. JOHN W. PARKIN. A question as to the title of the estate has likewise been mooted, we hear; but this is a matter between the purchasers and vendor, and has nothing to do with the action. GRIEVES & WHEY.

The present position of the NORTH BRITISH AUSTRALASIAN COMPANY demands the serious attention of the shareholders, especially as the changes now making in its constitution and the management may either be productive of good or evil to the future prospects of nearly 1100 shareholders. Many of our readers who are interested as proprietors are probably not aware of the exact circumstances in the history of this company : therefore, to them the following salient points will be acceptable.

The company was founded in Scotland in the year 1839, as an "Investment and Loan Society," the funds raised for capital, 50,000, (afterward increased to the present amount, 188,676.), being dispatched to Australia for purchase of properties, which subsequently became depreciated in value, owing to the rotten state of colonial affairs generally; and about the year 1848 this company had lost upwards of 40,000£. of the original capital. This loss was accompanied by another, of like extent, upon the Kawau Copper Mine, from which the Scotch management had anticipated great returns. Thus, in 1852, the company was almost insolvent, and the mine not efficiently tried, although offering every inducement to re-work it by the quantity of ore raised. In this ruinous state, when the property was marketably valueless, and the debts were upwards of 20,000£., the gold discoveries became notorious, and infused an unhealthy love of speculation into the breasts of many persons.

having undertaken to extricate its affairs from the difficulties surrounding it, at the request of the Scotch management, whose executive officials, the "cashiers," were rewarded with 50,000*l.* for their 12 years' services. The friends of Messrs. TAYLOR having raised new capital, the Kawan Mine was again tried, with all the scientific ability and practical energy necessary and calculated to ensure success; but the ore so productive in the upper level failed in the 34 fm. level, and the works were closed, leaving a heavy expenditure upon this branch, with other evidence to testify that the instructions of the shareholders had been effectually carried out. Correspondent with this ill-luck, the agricultural properties were yielding large returns: 12,000*l.* had been invested in a new sheep run, and in the four years ending 1856 of Messrs. TAYLOR's management the company had been relieved of all pecuniary difficulties: 26,000*l.* have been divided out of 44,000*l.* profits, realised from the pastoral stations, and as far as human judgment is capable of forming an opinion, the company is placed in a prosperous and healthy condition.

In the face of this happy resuscitation, a committee of investigation was appointed to enquire into the affairs at the annual general meeting which consisted of a few shareholders (perhaps one-fifth of the proprietary), and the report resulting from their labours was adopted by a similarly-attended meeting, held on June 29. This document, with a series of accounts, prepared by a public accountant, failed to substantiate any single instance of neglect or mismanagement on the part of the executives. The whole matter appeared to be garbled abstracts from reports previously issued by the company, twisted and turned to bear an unfavourable aspect. The new matter introduced by the public accountant can have no other than a detrimental influence upon the interests of the company; in fact, if the meetings had been attended by a respectable number of shareholders such proceedings would have been frustrated, and the shareholders would not now have to regret the resignation of the eminent managers, Messrs. JOHN TAYLOR and SONS, whose feelings of self-respect could no longer be exposed to such taunts and observations as were usually dealt in by a few malcontents at these meetings. This course was taken by two of the old directors, and at the meeting held on Monday last Mr. P. D. HADDOCK announced his resignation, stating that "he could not, consistently with his own self-respect, sit at a board with gentlemen who had acted on the committee of investigation, three of whom had been elected upon the new management." In this sentiment we completely concur. The future management of the business is to be vested in a board of not a few

ture management of the business is to be vested in a board of not exceeding six directors and a secretary, and the shareholders are reminded that the adoption of the committee of investigation's report pledges them to conduct the business upon very economical terms—say, 300*l.* for allowance to directors, 300*l.* for salary of the secretary, 50*l.* for office rent, and a small allowance for a clerk. This recommendation is dwelt upon particularly, as the principal feature in the same report was the suggestion of removing the managers, to economise the expenses of the London office, which for the past year were 873*l.* 10*s.*, including all salaries, coals, gas, and rent of offices. This amount is very little in excess of that proposed to be expended by the present management, and to lose the benefit and guarantee of such services as those of Messrs. JOHN TAYLOR and SONS is so paltry a thing appears to us not only contemptible in the extreme, but likely to damage the concern materially. If public companies are to treat their managers in the way in which this company has done, we must bid adieu to that security which is so necessary to their welfare. We shall in our next Journal refer to the new deed, to be discussed at the meeting to be held at the London Tavern on Monday, July 27, at which it is to be hoped there will be a full attendance of shareholders, if they wish to protect their own interests.

We have observed that shares in many mines which some years since were in great repute and demand have latterly been quoted at uncommonly low prices. We have recently been through various important parts of the mining districts, and really do not feel surprised at this being the case. In many instances have we witnessed fine properties, with full and efficient plants, at a standstill, or next to it, owing to certain of the shareholders not paying their necessary calls: this we find to be the cause of depression in the majority of cases; in others, the falling off in the productiveness of the mines themselves has created a kind of panic, and shares have consequently suffered considerable depreciation. In others again, nothing could be discovered to cause a decline in value but bare rumour, or the caprice of fashion in respect to neighbourhoods. Even mines in good localities, and paying handsome dividends, have remoter and indirectly suffered from all these circumstances combined, seeing that distaste and disrepute mining generally is brought into by such unworthy reasons. Let us well consider these evils, trace them to their sources, and try if we cannot discover and suggest a remedy for such serious and ruinous losses as are frequently suffered by the unwary. The more we enquire the more we are convinced that all who are concerned in bringing out new miners are to blame. If a person be fortunate enough to make a "discovery" of some moment, and induce a party who have a sufficiency of capital to work it to join in the speculation, and the property yields anything like prosperous results, both the person who introduced it and the proprietors run half mad over their good fortune, secure and monopolise the grants of every inch of ground for miles on every side, in the vain hope of finding the same vein continuing to an indefinite extent, or of detecting parallel ledges of equal or superior value: hence the north, east, south

Now, when such discoveries as alluded to are at first made, the proprietors and public jump too readily at conclusions, before considering the expenses absolutely necessary to bring such properties, though really splended into regular working, and a dividend state. The sale of a few score tons of ore raised near the surface probably causes a sudden and great rise in the value of shares, and by excitement they are forced into a fictitious value, at which period the wary sell out, not unfrequently realising handsome sums by their speculations. The fortunate holders, too, of such glittering schemes are easily induced, by their apparent good luck, to run inconsiderately into the new projects emanating and based upon "the discovery," without considering whether they have the means to carry out the many, though they may have, and probably had, the ability to work the one, had they been contented with that only. It is a certain rule of every branch of commercial pursuit, as in nature, that where undue exultation has existed reaction must follow. This species of property is peculiarly liable to such; if, and the chances are greatly in favour of such a supposition, the "discovery" requires more money than at first supposed to develop the mine and erect the necessary machinery, the circumstances of some, and the loose money of others devoted to such purposes, become exhausted, and they cannot sell at the high quotations before ranging in the market; some of the extensions or excrescences

suffer, or the discovery must decline in price, to force sales, as all cannot be supported, the calls being heavy, and the market overstocked.

These we find to be the causes of extreme depression, in numerous instances even to the extent of less than the value of the plant and machinery. We would caution projectors as well as proprietors, under such circumstances, to work one property well at first. The axiom, "Do not put all your eggs into one basket," is all very well, but we advise an equally correct and current apothegm, "Do not put too many eggs under one hen." It may be depended on this has been the cause of failures and disappointments without number; we could point to fifty such at least, all of which were at first fair, legitimate, *sana fide*, well conceived and arranged schemes, until many of the adventurers became trammelled by the extensions, and too many fresh drains on their capital, when, like rail-ways or any other projects, the parent scheme must suffer. The fluctuation in produce influencing prices so seriously as it does, is entirely owing to the inexperience or want of faith in the proprietor. If the former, he is sure to be the prey of some person who has more discernment, and knows well, when a mine is once opened out, machinery erected, and in working order, there is a probability of something remunerative being at hand; but it is remembered, developing a mine is a work of time as well as cost. In the latter, the adventurer is certain to sacrifice his property by the persuasions and reports so industriously circulated, to "promote and create business on 'Change." Before parting with his property, let him be well advised, as many repent when too late that they have come to too sudden a decision. Examples beyond number may be adduced of both these deductions; proofs of them abound, are of daily occurrence, and should be carefully noticed by investors, who should also beware of the "rigging the market" by brokers, such properties being peculiarly liable to this proceeding, and we regret to say some few are found to be base enough to practise it.

The last proposition we advanced as the cause of depression,—the effects of rumour and fashion, is the more fatal or beneficial, as the case may be; they act both ways, and that to a fearful extent. Let any one reflect for a moment, go into the share-market, and listen to the remarks of dealers in such stocks. "Oh!" they cry, "it will never make anything out, the neighbourhood is bad." All neighbourhoods were bad before the mines were discovered, and all localities have their fashions. Redruth has been at times in no great repute; St. Agnes has known reverses, Wheal Buller was abandoned, Pedn-an-drea discontinued, Bass poor, Tolgs said to be worked out. Devonshire was supposed to be barren of minerals until Wheal Friendship, the Devon Consols, and others dispelled the delusion. St. Just was neglected, Botallack suspended, and mining there almost at a standstill,—what is it now, and what has it been? Wheal Vor we see was abandoned unworthily; and it is said by many had East Wheal Rose been judiciously and fairly wrought, it would by no means be now in its decadence; the cupidity of the former proprietors not admitting of a sufficient expenditure for discovery.

On the other hand, if a mine cut rich in what is termed a good locality, shares are trumpeted off by the same parties to an enormous price, and the mine valued at a fabulous sum. Extremes should be avoided, circumspection adopted; as, if mining property be fairly looked at by experienced judges, it may be valued as correctly as any other floating or speculative property; far more so than corn, oil, wine, rye, or even railway or funded stocks.

It is much to be regretted these causes are permitted to influence these interests so seriously as they do. If speculators would take our advice—they may depend we offer it in all honesty, and they may rely we have considerable experience—we would recommend those who are in arrears of call (if they be in a position to do so) by all means to pay up; nothing can be more suicidal policy than to peril their properties by letting them languish and labour under this evil. To those who are timid from the fluctuations in the prices of metals, or from the variations in the mines themselves, we say—have confidence and hope.

If we mistake not, and our advice above be taken, few will have cause to regret it. Symptoms of returning prosperity for mining are unmistakably presenting themselves; the trade in metals is sound, its basis is secure and everlasting. The mines (*bona fide* ones) are looking well in the majority of cases in which they are properly managed and efficiently developed; and, as a great national interest, are in a more flourishing condition than any other calling. The Dividend List is gradually increasing and will increase—confidence being established; and if many of the young mines now crippled could but be restored to vigour by determination on the part of their proprietaries, there would be far less despondency in the mass, the greater part of which would be resuscitated by the force of successful example, or be probably wholly abandoned.

These remarks will, and are intended to, apply as well to Wales, Ireland, Cumberland, &c., as to Devon or Cornwall. The complaint is wide spread, the cure should be as widely diffused. We firmly believe the remedy is, as we have endeavoured to show, only to be found in determination, confidence, and cash.

The *James Baines*, merchant ship, has come in from Australia, having left Melbourne on April 26, which is just eleven days subsequent to the departure of the overland mail, which reached this country at the beginning of June. An event of much political, and indeed general importance had occurred in the intervening period—the adoption of a resolution by the Legislature, by a large majority, expressive of want of confidence in the O'SHANNASSY administration. It will be remembered that the House re-assembled on April 15, after the Easter recess, and Mr. O'SHANNASSY was then expected to give a programme of the intention and views of his Government on all matters connected with the policy and interests of the colony. Our correspondent's date is April 25. We are, however, without details as to the motive, or the cause which led to the marked displeasure of the Legislature to the O'SHANNASSY cabinet, which was proposed by Mr. FELLOWES, and carried by 39 to 14. We were aware, as mentioned on a former occasion, that much opposition would be given to the new Liberal Government, but we were not prepared for so sudden a so marked a declaration of dissent to the views of the Ministers, therefore wait with much interest for the next advices from the colony, which is expected, will not reach this country until the beginning of August. On tendering his resignation, Mr. O'SHANNASSY suggested to the Governor that Mr. FELLOWES, as mover of the vote, should be sent for, but Sir HENRY BARKLY declined, and proposed to Mr. McCULLOCH to form a new administration. Mr. HAINES had also been sent for, but whether to join Mr. McCULLOCH, or to act independently, does not appear. Mr. HAINES however, was equally under the ban of the House, as his ministry had been upset by a similar resolution; therefore, it is not probable he would again take the reins of Government. Mr. O'SHANNASSY, in addressing the Chamber on April 24, said, "I have also the liberty to state that His Excellency, the Governor, has intimated to me that his confidence in the ministry, which I had the honour to be the head, remains unchanged."

ministry of which I had the honour to be the head remains unchanged. Mr. McCULLOCK is ex-President of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, the most influential body in Victoria, and is known to possess very liberal views on all points connected with the progress of the colony, and the development of her vast resources by means of railway expansion, and all other methods of rapid and economical intercourse. It was the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce which expressed itself so firmly and promptly against the proposed establishment of a national bank, and which expression of public opinion led to the immediate abandonment of the project. This community likewise declared its non-concurrence with the suggestion of Government interference in the construction of railways; therefore, the general policy of Mr. McCULLOCK may be gathered in great measure from these facts. Both the Irish and the Roman Catholic parties were expected to support Mr. O'SHANNASSY's Government strenuously, therefore the defeat of his administration is regarded as a triumph of the Protestant portion of the colonists; but whether this expression of the Legislature is a fair indication of the sympathy of the community on party politics we have yet to learn. Hitherto, what is termed the Irish party has been making great way in the affairs of the colony, and hence the accession to power of Mr. O'SHANNASSY and Mr. DUFFY. Many colonists consider that it was the introduction of the latter gentleman into the Cabinet which led to the combination to overthrow

Being on the subject of Australian matters, we may here mention the chief object of the amalgamation of the European and Australian, and the Royal (West India) Mail Steam Companies is, that a change of route should be made, by substituting Panama for Suez, and thereby making the Sydney colonists the recipients of the direct communication, instead of those of Victoria. The Chairman distinctly stated he "had authority for saying if they could prove Panama the best route the line should go that way." It is not likely that the colonists of Victoria will quite permit the alteration, especially as under the amalgamation a mail steamer

be conveyed by each route once a month, consequently giving two instead of one mail per month—*via* Suez to Melbourne, as at present, by the vessels of the former company, and *via* Panama to Sydney by the latter. By this arrangement there would be two mails per month from and to our Australian colonies, and Sydney would thus obtain that which the colony has long desired—a direct postal communication with the mother country, without the intervention of her sister colony of Victoria. The priority of information obtained by Melbourne has always been a source of annoyance and jealousy to the merchants and residents of Sydney, but each colony would be thus on an equal footing in this respect. The bags, *via* Panama, would go direct to Sydney, and the letters for Melbourne and elsewhere in the adjoining colony would be forwarded by local steamers; while the bags *via* Suez, would go as usual to Melbourne direct, and thence to Sydney and elsewhere. This, no doubt, is the ground of the rumour of alteration of route to which we alluded last week. The combination of these associations will establish a formidable rival to the Peninsular and Oriental Company; for, no doubt, intercourse with our East Indian possessions is contemplated under the new arrangement. Indeed, it was intended, we believe, by the European and Australian Company to establish packets between Ceylon and Calcutta, and it is not probable that their plans will be abandoned, but rather facilitated and expedited by the present junction of interest with the Royal Mail (West India) Steam Company. The public will necessarily gain by the competition, not only in a reduction of the present rate of charges, but by the establishment of means of frequent intercourse between Great Britain and our East Indian and Australian dependencies.

The arrivals of gold from Australia during the week amount to 462,688L, the *James Baines* having brought 241,256L, and the *Francis Henry* and *Rozburgh Castle* 221,432L between them. The *Indomitable* is expected hourly with a further large amount. The next overland mail it is thought will bring advices that gold to the value of nearly 2,000,000L sterling is on its way to Great Britain.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

JULY 16.—The standard has shown a slight tendency to recovery in the last two or three weeks. Its lowest point was on June 18, when ore copper was at 85L 9s. per ton; on the 25th it was 87L 18s.; on July 2, 88L 8s.; and on July 9, 88L 12s. 4d. This tendency to rise, however slight, appears to controvert the opinion of certain persons who think there will be a further fall in the price of fine copper. The supposition would be more probable if we saw the standard still declining. It is now very low, having been at the sale, July 9, 128L 6s., when the produce was 6L. But although the decline had been great in the last two or three months, the standard is not yet so low as it was this time twelve months, when the price of cake copper was less than it is now—viz. 107L 10s. per ton. The difference in prices at the two periods will be seen by the following figures:

Standard. Produce. Price per ton. Ore copper. Cake copper.

July 10, 1856 £122 0 7½ 49 1 0 £83 17 £107 10

July 9, 1857 128 6 6¾ 6 2 6 88 12 117 0

The above standards and produces show a difference of nearly 7s. per ton of ore in favour of the sale this year, July 9. Consequently, it can scarcely be expected that the smelters will lower fine copper to 107L 10s., the price it was in July last year, unless they lower the price of ores to the same degree as they did last year; and the fact that the standard has been rising a little during the last two or three weeks, rather indicates that fine copper will shortly rise than that it will fall. It is true there are, sometimes, very incomprehensible movements on the part of the smelters, who have the power to fix the prices both to the miners and to the consumers, and who, to serve their own interests, sometimes act contrary to all the previous indications of the course of trade and prices. A fall, therefore, may take place in fine copper, though there are several probabilities to the contrary at the present time.

In the Mining Market a few dividend shares have been selling at the reduced prices which have been quoted of late. A few Bassets have changed hands at about 235L to 240L; the ends are still producing a good many tons per fm., but it is supposed that, with the present standard, the rate of dividends can scarcely be supported. The price of shares is low, and some persons think they are now a good speculation. South Frances, from 285L to 290L; the prospects appear to be good in the western part of the mine. Cliffordshires have lately fallen very much, chiefly through apprehension of the effects of the water rising in Consols. Alfred Consols is looking well, and shares have lately advanced. West Setons are firmly held, and the mine is looking so well that prices are maintained at about 300L. Grampian and St. Aubyn is believed to have good prospects, and one would suppose that shares would be higher. At North Pool, a large balance against the mine having accumulated, a call of 107L 13s. 10d. per share has been made to pay it off; the mine is poor at present, although there are prospects of improvement. Some shares have changed hands in South Carn Brea, in consequence of the deep adit cross-cut approaching near the lode. Boiling Well is looking promising for a good mine at several points. Angarrack Consols has some promising points, and ought to be vigorously prosecuted. East Falmouth has declared the first dividend, of 2s. 6d. per share, leaving about 400L balance; the mine has done very well, the works having been actively pushed forward. At Wheal Victoria meeting a call of 3s. per share was made; the mine is at present poor, and yet the lodes seem worthy of further exploration. East Basset shares have somewhat advanced. Tolvadden shares have sold at from 9L to 10L, which is a very high price, considering the present state of the mine, and the probable liabilities. Peden-an-drea is stated to be looking rather better. Cargoll is looking well, and shares are at about 15L.

At the Cornwall Quarter Sessions, application was made on behalf of the Great Wheal Busy Mining Company for license to erect a powder magazine, and keep powder in large quantities, on Hallenbeagle Common. The managing agent, Capt. Pascoe, stated that there are now about 300 persons employed on Great Wheal Busy, and they are increasing the number every week. They now use about 7 cwt.s. of gunpowder per week, and, as they are about to work Old Hallenbeagle in connection with Great Wheal Busy, they proposed to erect a magazine on a high hill, the safest spot on the whole property. Capt. Pascoe said, when the two mines were worked in connection the consumption of powder would be about 6 tons per month; and they wanted license to erect a magazine in which to keep 18 tons, or 3 months' stock. The Court seemed surprised at the large quantity of powder required in extensive mining operations. Mr. Shilson, who appeared to oppose the application, said if 18 tons exploded it would shake the whole county. Ultimately, the Court granted license to erect a magazine to hold one month's consumption—six tons.

Mr. Warington Smyth examined the pupils of the Mining School at Truro, at the close of the second session of that institution; and, from the number of subjects and studies in which the examination was conducted, and the satisfactory answers sent in to the examination papers, it would appear that the pupils are making good progress, and that they can scarcely be tutored in science without beneficial results. The application of science to practice has also been made the more evident to them by means of visits to some of the principal mines in the county; the pupils having made 30 visits to mines during the two years they have been under instruction, and having had dialling taught them in the survey of Wheal Jane, near Truro, where each pupil was taught to keep his own field notes, and make his plans from them. A great deal of prejudice has existed against the school, and still does exist with some persons, who think it is an inefficient institution, that it ought to be located in some busy mining district, and that the instruction should be cheaper, and more generally available to miners. It is easy to urge such objections, but there are difficulties in the way of rendering the institution at once all that could be desired; and no one but a very prejudiced person can doubt that it is now affording a very useful class of education, applicable to mining pursuits, which kind of education was not before imparted in the county. If, therefore, the promoters of the institution will persevere, they may find that the school will yet outlive prejudice, and, perhaps, become a kind of centre, which shall give rise to district institutions for the instruction of the working miners when they are "out of core."

Prince Napoleon was in Cornwall last week, having landed at Falmouth from French war-steamer. He and his suite breakfasted at Trevine, the seat of Mr. Michael Williams, M.P.; after which they were shown Mr. Williams's splendid collection of minerals, and they then went, accompanied by Mr. Williams, to the United Mines, where the Prince viewed with great interest the working of the extensive machinery, and the man-engine. The Prince, with eight or nine scientific gentlemen from France, also visited Dolcoath Mine, one of the oldest in the county, and spent about two hours in looking at the surface works and machinery, the Prince making himself very agreeable, and asking numerous questions. The party

afterwards went to St. Ives, to embark on board a steamer. It was understood they were going to the Manchester Exhibition.

The Cornwall Railway proprietors have held a special meeting for creating 15,000 new shares of 20L each, in lieu of shares cancelled through non-payment of calls. They have done this under the sanction of an Act of Parliament, and interest will be guaranteed on the new shares by the Great Western, Bristol and Exeter, and South Devon Companies, not to exceed 5 per cent. The directors expect readily to raise 300,000L, under this guarantee, and they state that amount will be sufficient to complete the line from Plymouth to Truro, and then they will have capital remaining to go on to Falmouth. The autumn of 1858 is talked of as the time when the line will be opened from Plymouth to Truro; but that will depend upon the completion of the Albert-bridge at Saltash—an immense undertaking, such as Mr. Brunel delights in. The works of one-half of the span, weighing 1000 tons, are now completed, and ready to be floated off on pontoons, and must then be raised to the intended position by hydraulic machinery.

The agricultural interest of Cornwall is, at present, in a very flourishing condition; nobody is doing better than the farmers. Beef and mutton command high prices; the corn markets are still good, although prices have somewhat declined; and wool continues in great demand. The prospects of the harvest are excellent. The wheat has a most promising appearance, and barley and oats are also likely to be a good crop. Some hay has been damaged, but not any great quantity. The mangolds are looking very fine, but the turnips have, in many places, been cut off by the fly. In the west of the county, the potatoes are, in some places, much diseased; but in the east they are generally healthy. On the whole, the agricultural industry of the county was never more prosperous.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

JULY 16.—There was nothing remarkable in the quarterly meetings, which terminated on Saturday. The rates, as most people expected, were unaltered. The gathering of the trade, however, afforded sufficient evidence of the confidence which is justly entertained of its future prospects, which were considered highly satisfactory. The mills and forges in Yorkshire are very well employed, and we have heard of numerous large orders having been given out since quarter-day. There appears to be a good demand both for home and foreign consumption. The Welsh houses are reported to be not so fully employed, the demand for rails not being so active; there is a good enquiry in Wales for other descriptions of iron.

The Coal Trade is somewhat better than it was, and prices are firmer. The dispute with the coal owners and the South Yorkshire Railway Company has occasioned much inconvenience as well as loss to both parties, for whilst the colliers have been idle, the railway company's receipts have gone down materially.

The Messrs. Smith, Car, and Smith, of Sheffield, whose colliery is situated on the line of the South Yorkshire Railway, have reached the Silkskate bed of coal on Saturday. The bed is 240 yards from the surface, the seam 6 ft thick, and the coal of first-rate quality. They will be enabled to produce an extensive quantity of coal in a short time. Five years have elapsed since they commenced to win it.

A meeting of the North Derbyshire Mining Company was held at the Chatsworth Hotel, on Monday, for the purpose of determining whether Calver Sough Mine should be worked in conjunction with Wren Park. Mr. Condell, of Baslow, the Vice-Chairman, occupied the chair, in the absence of Sir Joseph Paxton. There was a numerous attendance of shareholders. The secretary, Mr. Fairburn, of Sheffield, read the minutes of the previous meetings of the committee, which (with the exception of one clause) were confirmed. The Chairman stated, that as the additional capital, 2000L, had been raised to work the Wren Park Mine, they could not expand any portion of it on Calver Sough without the sanction of the shareholders. The expenditure on Wren Park, as it was developed, would be inconsiderable, and both mines could be worked to advantage, inasmuch as the pumping at Wren Park would relieve the water at Calver Sough. Mr. Bentley, the agent of the mine, gave a long statement of the work which had been done, and the vexatious delays which had obstructed the repairs to the pumping machinery. He said they had met with several disappointments. First they were delayed several weeks in obtaining the necessary castings from the Queen's Foundry, at Sheffield. Then there was the time necessary for putting down 30 fms. of pumps, which was a very tedious job, before they could unwater the mine. After pumping 15 days, they succeeded in unwatering the mine. The company have 1450L at the bankers. It was agreed to clear out the old water level at Calver Sough, and the committee were empowered to purchase a steam-engine whenever they should see a fitting opportunity. It was calculated that working expenses, weekly, at Wren Park, would be about 25L.

A meeting of the Brightside Company was held on Friday, when a dividend of 24s. per share was declared.

A meeting of the Stony Way Mining Company was held at Chesterfield, on Wednesday, when the preliminary arrangements were made for working the mine. All the shares are subscribed, and the company are sanguine of good results.

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES OF MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

JULY 16.—The question of the rating of mines is just now occasioning some interest among the proprietors here, and the arguments for and against the rate occupy considerable attention. With very few exceptions, the opinion of men best qualified to judge of its effects is most decidedly opposed to the levying of the rate. The evidence which has been already adduced before the committee is considered to prove, beyond a doubt, that a rate would be injurious to the interests of miners, and could not be attended with anything like commensurate advantage to any other class. Moreover, when the very friends of the proposed alteration seem undecided, and express conflicting opinions on the subject, it is only reasonable to suppose that it cannot be so beneficial a scheme as a few have endeavoured to represent. The value of the evidence, if it has any value at all, is conceived to lie in the fact that it bears against the rate, and, such being the case, it would certainly be an injustice to establish it.

The quarterly meetings of the ironmasters at Birmingham, &c., have resulted in imparting an extra degree of firmness to our markets here. Although the advance of 2s. 6d. per ton on iron demanded was not acceded to, still the fact of its being asked for may be deemed to prove that the market is in a healthy position, and the state of the trade satisfactory. Such, in truth, is the case. The large houses are full of orders, and for pig-iron especially a good demand is now experienced. Bars and rails are not quite so active as they were a few weeks ago, although nothing like slackness exists at present. The furnaces and mills are fully employed in the large producing districts. The memorial to Government against the proposed plan for the establishment of ironworks in British India, with a fixed rate of interest guaranteed on the capital, has been extensively signed in the Principality, and forcible reasons are urged against it. The measure, if carried out, will, it is feared, lessen the value of property at home materially, and, by exposing the mineral trade to an undue competition, the confidence of the very men whose enterprise has brought it to its present firm position will be weakened.

The iron trade at Merthyr and the surrounding works, though not seriously altered in position since we last wrote, appears at present to be under some little depression. Orders, however, are still plentiful, and the hands are more fully employed than has been the case for several years past. This remark, indeed, applies to the whole position of the trade throughout the district, and the transactions during the past few months have been unusually extensive. This healthy activity may be reasonably expected to continue, as there appears to be no immediate probability of a cessation of the demand for some time to come. In anticipation of this, the large works around Merthyr are receiving several important additions. At Cyfarthfa, for example, a new mill is in process of erection, and new improved apparatus are being provided in several other establishments.

At Dowlais, also, an enormous engine and rolling-mill are now in course of erection. This engine supplies blast to no fewer than six furnaces, and its enormous beam and adjuncts weigh upwards of 40 tons, and the flywheel 25 tons. The rolling-mill has a driving wheel of 25 feet, and a flywheel of 21, which makes 110 revolutions per minute. One rail-mill

is to make 1000 tons of rails per week; another rough mill is to manufacture 700 tons per week; and 200 tons of bar-iron are to be made by a bar-mill. This enormous rail-mill is manufactured to roll both ways, at a speed of 110 revolutions per minute, and is to be capable of rolling bars of a length and section never before attempted. These enormous works will give employment to a large body of workmen, and will continue Dowlais at the head of the iron districts.

We have on a previous occasion stated that the works of the Rhymney Company are rapidly increasing in magnitude and importance. With the intention of facilitating this progress, a new tunnel has just been completed, for the purpose of conveying the requisite material direct to the furnaces, this being a much more expeditious and cheap mode of transit than has been hitherto available. Another new arrangement is a plan for bringing down the mountain pitch coal by rail, by which not only a great saving of time is effected, but an addition to the daily yield of not less than one-ton is said to be attained. A fresh coal pit has likewise been opened, and the results are, at present, perfectly satisfactory; while a new mill, balling and puddling furnaces, &c., are being added to the old works. A new railway is also projected, and a bill is now before a committee of the House of Commons for the purpose of obtaining fresh powers. It is required to authorise the abandonment of a branch line, and construct a fresh one in its place; to make working arrangements with other companies; to authorise 10,000L of ordinary capital to be expended on the branch line, and 90,000L to be raised on preference shares, the fixed dividend thereon not to exceed 5 per cent. per annum. The borrowing powers are 40,000L. The line is expected to be opened for traffic by Oct. 1.

In Cardiganshire, the last new mine opened has been on the Lisburne Mines lode, Logylas, on the Hafod estates. The lode is described to have come up strongly impregnated with mineral, and promising a rich abundance. The mine lies to the east of the Nant-y-fin, or boundary brook, and a good result is anticipated from sinking the shaft. The property belongs to Mr. Chambers.

A meeting of shareholders in the Blaenavon Iron and Coal Company was held on Tuesday, at the Talbot Hotel, Stourbridge, at which a resolution was passed authorising the winding-up of the company. The resolution was proposed and seconded by shareholders, and runs as follows:—"That, having heard the statements of Messrs. Davies and Finch (two directors), this meeting is decidedly of opinion that it is to the true interests of the shareholders in the Blaenavon Iron and Coal Company that the company should be forthwith wound-up, which course will, in the opinion of this meeting, not only rid the shareholders of liability, but be productive of profit to them."—Such is the end of a company which at one time promised to be one of the most remunerative in South Wales. What the "statements" of Messrs. Davies and Finch at the meeting were, has not been suffered to be made public, but it is no secret that the directors for a long time past have been unable to agree on the adoption of any one course among themselves, and the Blaenavon Company has met with the usual fate of a divided house. Its property was large, and not long ago its resources were great, but errors in management have dissipated them all. Under the circumstances, the shareholders could hardly have adopted a more prudent course than that they have now done.

Clifton, July 16.—Sir : In your report of the proceedings at the Rock Petty Sessions, Monmouthshire, there are several inaccuracies, which I must beg you to allow me to correct, as the number of fatal accidents in mines is too serious to be left open to misrepresentation. Mr. Smythes, the counsel on behalf of the Crown, stated that on an average, in the whole of the coal-fields of Great Britain, there were 1000 killed, and 15,000 wounded every year. The 639 fatal accidents referred to in the letter read by me occurred in the South of England and Wales. I cannot discover the source of the statement attributed to me, "that the accidents are entirely the result of want of careful supervision;" but I am quite of opinion that one-half at least of the fearful category of accidents in mines would cease if proper pains were taken, and reasonable supervision exercised, by the owners and managers of mines.

HERBERT MACKWORTH,

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WOLVERHAMPTON.]

JULY 17.—No particular change can be reported in the Iron Trade. A steady but quiet demand continues; the chief houses are fairly supplied with orders, whilst some of the second-rate makers are slack, and are selling below the trade quotations to a greater extent than was the case a few weeks ago. Considerable confidence is felt, however, that the trade will at any rate not be slackener than at present, and that as autumn approaches the demand will be more active. The reduction of the rate of discount by the Bank yesterday, after great caution had evidently been exercised in consequence of the state of affairs in India, and the unsatisfactory position of the French money market, is an indication that the profits of our recently-expanded trade are beginning to replace the great absorption of floating capital which its extension rendered necessary; and if no serious event occurs to mar present prospects, gradual improvement in the monetary world may be anticipated, which will directly tend to impart renewed animation to the iron trade and every trade in the district.

In the general trades a considerable degree of quietness prevails, partly ascribable to the season, but employment is general, and future prospects are considered to be good.

A memorial to the Commissioners for the Affairs of India has been extensively signed in this and other iron-producing districts. It is in opposition to a proposal that Government shall guarantee interest on capital employed in promoting the establishment of ironworks in India. The proposition is opposed, not merely as being inimical to the interest of the iron trade in this country, but on the general ground that it would be contrary to that free commercial action which the principles of free trade recognises. Government encouragement to industrial enterprise has hitherto worked very badly for all parties, and probably would in this case. It is far less objectionable to afford aid in laying down railways, or improving the navigation of rivers, as the benefits arising from such measures are felt generally by all parties.

A splendid equestrian statue of Lord Hardinge has just been produced in bronze, by Messrs. Elkington and Mason, of Birmingham, after a model by Mr. J. H. Foley, R.A. It is designed for Calcutta, and is intended to commemorate the rule of Lord Hardinge as Governor-General of India during the Punjab war. The *Birmingham Journal*, describing it, says:—"The statue is colossal, standing 13 feet high, and its length is nearly as great. The figure represents Lord Hardinge on horseback, surveying operations on the field of battle. The attitude is easy and dignified, and the expression at once soldierly and thoughtful. The likeness is preserved with fidelity—we believe it was modelled from the life—and the air and contour of the head are grand and vigorous. The pose of the figure, next to that of the charger, is one of the most successful points of the work, being so placed as to give the appearance of ease, while the graceful sweep of the animal's back is preserved unbroken. Owing to the loss of the left hand, the reins are held in the right, and there is much artistic tact displayed in the management of the left arm, which rests upon the hip, where the tassels of the sash fall with negligent grace over the handless cuff of the sleeve. In the arrangements of the dress it appears to have been the object of the artist to give a rich general outline, but at the same time to retain all the characteristics of the costume. The horse is modelled from life, and represents Meane, the Arab-charger which carried Lord Hardinge through his famous Indian campaign. Near the fore leg, and partly sunken in the ground, a shattered Indian gun, and fragments of a gun carriage, give character to the composition, and help to tell the story of the hero's life. The attitude of the horse is admirable. The arched neck, the head curled into the chest, the dilated nostril, the billowy flow of the mane, the fore leg raised as if in the act of pawing the ground, and the tail lashed inward against the off hind leg, are all finely expressive of the fiery impatience of the war steed. Altogether the work is a perfect success." By Mr. Foley has consolidated his reputation as an artist; and Messrs. Elkington and Mason, with kindred spirit, have reproduced in bronze the sculptor's conception with admirable skill."

STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

JULY 16.—The disastrous news from India has had this week, notwithstanding the reported ease in the money market, a very depressing effect on the stock markets, and prices quote fully 1L per cent. lower to-day than at the commencement of the last week. In shares there was almost a stagnation of business in consequence, but, except in one or two cases, prices did not recede. The following are the latest quotations:—Consols, 91½; New Three per Cent., 90½; National Bank, 35½; City of Dublin Steam, 78; Patriotic Insurance, 7½; Consumers' Gas, 7; Mining Company of Ireland, 16½; Cork and Bandon Railway, 9½; Dublin and Belfast Junc-

41 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dublin and Kingstown, 158; Dublin and Wicklow, 52; Great Southern and Western, 104 $\frac{1}{2}$; Irish South Eastern, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; Midland Great Western, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$; Waterford and Limerick, 29.

Irish peat has been for a long time the favourite theme for investigation by the theoretical mind, anxious to promote industrial development in Ireland. Up to this time, however, but very few of the theories proposed have been reduced to practice, and, consequently, to profit, all investigations having been more experimental than otherwise. While, therefore, it is a subject of much regret that the Irish Peat Company has not been successful hitherto, we must not be without hope that the experience gained by those engaged, although, alas! dearly bought, will now be the means of producing profit to the adventurers. It has been shown, at previous meetings, that a profit could be made, and it must be, therefore, assumed that efficient management has been wanting to produce that result heretofore. Your remarks in the last Journal on this subject are very pertinent, and, from them, it seems evident that London is too far from the scene of action to be the head-quarters. The consequences are obvious—greater delay, and more expense, than if there was a local board of management, or even one in Dublin. However, let us hope that, under Mr. Hill's management, the prospects may brighten, and that, after a little, some return may be made to the shareholders, who have so long and so patiently waited.

The price of gas has been reduced in this city from 5s. 10d. per 1000 cubic feet to 5s., owing principally to the exertions of Mr. Flintoff, of Liverpool. It will be further reduced within eighteen months to 4s. 9d. the 1000 cubic feet.

Spollen, the man taken up for the murder of Mr. Little, has been committed for trial, after a very lengthened investigation.

The railway from Limerick to Foynes will be opened on Sept. 1. I hear an amusing disclosure will be shortly made, of considerable interest to railway proprietors generally, but especially to those interested in one of our Irish lines, being a dissection of the charges composing the solicitor's bill, to many of the items in which a conscientious objection may be taken.

The sittings of the Encumbered Estates Court are over for this season, the last estates sold being those of Mr. James Sadler, which brought high prices, realising nearly double the amount paid by him for them in 1852.

THE IRON TRADE, PAST AND PRESENT.—Mr. Rich. Cort has forwarded us a large amount of valuable statistical information, showing the gradual and enormous increase which has taken place in the iron trade in the last half century. It appears that the export of British iron of all sorts and steel during the 38 years ending 1829 amounted to 30,311,025t.; whilst in the 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ years following five times that value was exported, or to the amount of 149,664,320t., making a total for the 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ years of nearly 180,000,000t. The hardware and cutlery trades fully maintain their position, notwithstanding the largely increased make in France, Germany, and other foreign countries. In the 16 years ending 1829 the export was 26,264,550t., against 59,130,314t. for the following 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ years. In the machinery and steam-engine trade the increase has been immense, the exports amounting to but 1,557,643t. for the eight years ending 1829; whilst in the succeeding 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ years they amounted to 23,584,912t. The total make of pig-iron from 1788 to 1856, inclusive, was 60,026,955 tons; and it may be assumed that 30,000,000 tons of rolled iron, allowing for waste, was made from this quantity of pig-iron. Mr. Wm. Routh, formerly in partnership with the late Mr. Richard Crawshay, and now managing director of the New British Iron Company, stated in 1812 that "the contract price for the Swedish ore ground iron of the first marks had never, within the previous 10 years, been under 35t. per ton, and had varied from that to 40t., the last being 37t. 6s. 4d., from which deducting 6t. 13s. 4d., the sum paid here, left 30t. 13s. 4d. per ton as the outgoing upon every ton so contracted for. The British iron, which had been found of a quality sufficiently good to supersede the necessity of importing the other for the use of the Navy, had been contracted for at 20t. to 28t. per ton; and calculating the average price 24t., the saving to the country, speaking of the Navy Board only, was 12t. 6s. 8d. per ton, and to the country at large 30t. 13s. 4d. per ton, because the total cost of the British iron was composed of materials abundant and otherwise useless here, and of British labour. Every ton of iron used in the Navy was rolled with Cort's patent grooved rollers. The ore ground iron was then lower than it was when Government was the principal consumer, but if their consumption were re-established, the price would be the same as it was before." The late Mr. Richard Crawshay signed a contract to pay 10s. per ton for all iron rolled under Henry Cort's patent, but the firm have since rolled the best part of 2,000,000 tons, and have never paid one farthing—the patents having been illegally seized by the Treasury of the Navy in 1789, and the iron trade suffered to work under them for nothing. The imports of foreign iron having gradually decreased since the introduction of Mr. Cort's processes, it is calculated that the total benefit secured to the country is equal to 1,200,000,000t.

THE COAL AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES OF THE WEAR.—The usual half-yearly returns of coals and coke shipped in the River Wear and docks at Sunderland were made up on Thursday, from which it appears that the total number of chaldrons shipped from January 1 last to July 1 inst. was 27,508, being an increase of 59,485 chaldrons on the shipment for the corresponding six months last year. Shipbuilding, the staple trade of the Wear, does not present so favourable an aspect as the coal trade. About 90 carpenters are idle at present, but even this is a great improvement on the state of affairs two months ago, when fully 1100 hands were discharged from the various yards along the river. The prospect of a large number of transports being taken up for India has caused a little briskness of late, and the fact of the workmen having submitted to a reduction of their wages from 6s. to 5s. per day may also have helped to thin the ranks of the unemployed. The number of vessels at present on the stocks is 71 (of which are sold), representing an aggregate tonnage of 29,810. On July 1, last year, there were 98 vessels building, with an aggregate of 12,920 tons.

CONSUMPTION OF SMOKE BY LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.—The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company were summoned yesterday before the magistrates, sitting in Petty Sessions, at Todmorden, for having, on June 3, at Todmorden and Walsden, used a locomotive steam-engine on the railway there, which used coal and other similar fuel emitting smoke, and which was not constructed on the principle of consuming its own smoke, whereby the company were liable to a penalty not exceeding 5t. The company were represented by Mr. Higham, solicitor.—Mr. James Stansfield said he supported the information, which had been laid by direction of Mr. Joshua Fielding, of Stanfield Hall, under the 114th section of the 7th and 8th Vic., cap. 20, generally known as the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act. For a long time past, and during the last three or four months more especially, the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company had been in the habit of using coal, not only in the luggage engines, but also in the passenger engines, which was not done by any other company in the kingdom. The company had resorted to the use of coal for the sake of economy, but the smoke thereby emitted had led to frequent complaints by the passengers, as well as by those residing near the line of railway, and Mr. Fielding had resorted to the present course in order to remedy the nuisance. Mr. Higham submitted that the Act referred to was not applicable to the present case. The railway at Todmorden was made in 1837, and the company was known as the Manchester and Leeds Railway. The Act quoted by Mr. Stansfield was passed in 1845, and the first clause stated that it should apply to every railway which should be thereafter constructed, and that it should be incorporated with any Acts authorising the construction of future railways, unless special provisions were made by such statutes to the contrary. Mr. Stansfield had been taken by surprise, and asked for an adjournment, in order that he might have an opportunity of ascertaining whether the 7th and 8th Vic. had been incorporated with the Acts of Parliament obtained by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company since 1845. If Mr. Higham's objection prevailed, all the large companies that procured their Acts before 1845 would be tolerated in using coal without consuming smoke, and only the branch lines would be reached by this Act of Parliament. Mr. Higham objected to an adjournment. The board of directors of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company had recently passed a resolution to discontinue the use of coal with passenger trains, and he had asked Mr. Fielding in writing if under these circumstances he would withdraw the information. Mr. Fielding replied that he would do so on condition that the use of coal was also discontinued with luggage trains. This Mr. Higham said he had no authority to promise. After a long discussion, the magistrates said that upon

Mr. Higham's objection they must dismiss the complaint, but if Mr. Fielding could amend his case a new summons would be granted.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—John W. Hackworth, Darlington, Durham: Machinery or apparatus for forging, lifting, and exhausting uniform bodies and liquids, applicable to blast-furnaces.—J. Nonas, Jan., New York, and G. Worsthorne, St. Louis: Machinery for making, nailing, bolts, spikes, screws, rivets, and screw blanks.—R. Marpouc, Baltimore, America: Running gear.—J. Church, Upper Kennington-lane, Vauxhall: Manufacture of artificial fuel.—G. H. M. Muir, Handsworth, Stafford: Manufacture of metal tubes and axles or shafts.—E. A. Bouyer, St. Gall, Switzerland: Apparatus or machinery for working, expressing, and moulding clay and other plastic materials.—E. Poston-Paris, Paris: Consuming smoke.—J. Nickels, Coalbrook Dale, Salop: A new or improved railway chair.—E. B. Olsonson, Cologne, Prussia: Treatment of liquors or colours for preserving iron.—A. A. Croll, Romford, Essex: Treatment of liquors containing combinations of sulphur with ammonia.—H. D. Means, and W. Houlton, Jan., Baltimore, America: Seal for railway luggage vans, and for other purposes.—T. Kovne, T. Kosow, and J. Lord, all of Rochdale: Lifting heavy bodies under certain circumstances, such as minerals or other substances, from mines to the surface of the earth, or from one story of an edifice to another, and in machinery or apparatus to be used for such purposes.—G. Cooper, Sheffield: Safety-lamps.—T. Bowden, Pendleton, Lancaster: Apparatus for discharging the water resulting from the condensing of steam used in apparatus heated by steam.—F. C. Hills, Deptford, Kent: Manufacture of sulphuric acid.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON, &c.—Mr. J. S. Holland, of Woolwich, has invented some improvements in the manufacture of iron, partly applicable to other purposes, by which it is rendered fibrous, and for this purpose, after it has been smelted, the inventor runs the iron in a molten state into a circular cupola, and causes it to take parts of rotary motion, by forcing it into the sides or bottom of the cupola air or steam, or both, through tynes placed at a tangent to a circle drawn within the metal. The inventor sometimes employs air that has passed through a furnace instead of steam, for communicating rotary motion to the metal. Instead of making the cupola circular it may be elliptical, or circular in parts only, or of such forms as would admit of an easy circulation or revolution of the metal. It will be better that the cupola have a circular or other suitably-shaped core in the centre, but such may or may not be employed, as desired. The invention further consists in raising the air employed to the full pressure of which one fan is capable, then subjecting it in that state to the action of a second fan, by which its pressure is increased, and then conducting it into the cupola; or it may be subjected to a third fan, or more, until raised to any desired pressure. This mode of forcing air may be applied to other purposes for which compressed air is applicable.

WIRE ROPE.—Mr. J. Fowler, of Havering, has patented an improvement in the manufacture of wire rope. In place of having the wires which are around the central core one size or diameter as heretofore, and in place of all the wires being of iron, one of the wires in each strand is of larger size and diameter than the others, and this larger wire in each strand is made of steel; hence each strand of wire will have a spiral ridge around it, and when such strands are laid together, the projecting ridges of the strands which are outwards rest on or against any surface on which the rope is moved, and the steel projecting wires are the ones which are first worn away.

NOXIOUS VAPOURS ARISING FROM SMELTING WORKS, &c.—Mr. E. Atkinson, of Knottingley, has provisionally specified an invention, which consists in adapting a mechanical apparatus to the furnaces in chemical works in which chemical compounds, bones, or animal matters are treated, and also to the furnaces, hearths, &c., in which lead ores, lead slags, or ashes, zinc, copper, mica, or other metalliferous compounds are manipulated, roasted, calcined, or smelted, the said apparatus being designed for the purpose of condensing and utilising, either mixed or separately, any or all of the vapours, gases, fumes, and smoke arising in the said chemical and smelting works. An apparatus of the following construction is employed:—One, two, or more rotating fans in connection with a cistern or condenser, in which one, two, or more perforated or false floors are fixed (or in some cases wire gauze), placed one above the other at suitable distances asunder; each and all of the above-mentioned floors are fixed above the pipe which is in connection with the fan, or above where the pipe of the fan enters the aforesaid cistern. Into this cistern is poured a quantity of water (or else a solution of sulphuric, muriatic, or other cheap commercial acid, according to the nature of the fumes, gases, vapours, or smoke to be condensed), and the said water or acid is continued to be poured until the topmost floor is covered over. When the apparatus is placed in connection with the furnace to which it is to be applied, and motion imparted to the fan or fans, the fumes, vapours, gases, or smoke, as the case may be, are collected from the flue or flues of the said furnace, and conducted and forced into and below the surface of the water or other absorbent liquid contained in the cistern, while the perforated or wire gauze floors divide and distribute the said fumes, &c., as they rise to the surface of the water or other liquid, thus promoting their absorption and condensation. In some cases steam is mixed with the fumes, &c., either in the flue or fans, to facilitate condensation.

STEAM-BOILERS.—Messrs. G. Collier, Halifax, and E. Heywood, Sutton Crossbills, near Leeds, have invented some improvements, which consist in forming boilers or steam generators that the space for -team may be confined as much as possible to that part which is immediately over the fire space, and that part of the boiler beyond the fire space is limited as much as possible only to water space; and it is preferred that that part of the boiler surrounding any part of the fire beyond the fire space be reduced to that which is simply necessary for purposes of construction.

TELEGRAPHHS FOR RAILWAY TRAINS.—Mr. J. Worthington, of Manchester, has invented improvements in telegraphing from the guard to the engine driver, or from the driver to the guard, on railway trains, which consist in fitting to any convenient part of the engine or carriages a series of tubes made to slide readily one within another. At one end of the tube is fitted a lamp, and at the opposite end on the engine is placed a looking glass. When the attention of the engine driver or guard is to be called, the lamp is placed at one end of the tube, and the light reflected in the glass, or a bell may be rung, and the tube used for speaking, to convey verbal communications from the guard to the driver, or vice versa.

HYDRAULIC ENGINES.—Mr. A. Lecocq, of France, has invented some improvements in hydraulic engines, which consist in an arrangement by which the pressure of water flowing from a basin or reservoir, and falling down in the buckets of a wheel enclosed on both sides, causes this wheel to turn and carry the water up through a syphon-like canal to another basin or reservoir, from whence part of the water may flow and impart motion to another wheel, which latter, as well as the first one, may serve as a prime mover for any machinery.

STEAM-ENGINES.—Mr. J. Bertram, of Edinburgh, has provisionally specified an invention relating to the arranging and constructing steam-engines of the condensing class, that the air-pump ordinarily employed for preserving a vacuum in the condenser during the working of such engines is dispensed with. In accomplishing this end, one or more condensers are used for each engine; but when a single condenser is used in connection with a horizontal engine, for which class the invention is peculiarly well suited, the condenser is situated directly beneath the longitudinal centre of the horizontal steam cylinder. This condenser is a vertical one, resembling an expanded pipe, and its upper duct communicates with the exhaust port of the steam cylinder in the usual manner. This condenser is fitted with a cold water injection jet of the ordinary kind, and it has also a lateral branch pipe with a species of shifting valve upon it, opening outwards. At the bottom of the condenser there is a wide discharge duct, governed by a valve opening downwards, and kept up to its face by a spring. The duct opens out into the external atmosphere.

STEAM-BOILER FURNACES AND FEED-WATER.—Messrs. Aston and Hopkinson, of Manchester, have invented an improved description of furnace, wherein a double set of hollow fire-bars, formed, by preference, of a continuous tube, which communicates with the boiler, and imparts more heat to the water, as in many cases there is a bridge arrangement to assist the combustion of the fuel, as in many smoke containing furnaces.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHHS.—Mr. J. L. Clark, of Adelaide-road, Haverstock-hill, has invented an improved description of insulator for carrying telegraph wires. The improvements consist in so forming the opening through which the wire passes, that it leaves a parallel channel when the wire is in its place, although the opening through which it is admitted is diagonal to the run of the wire.

COLLIERY AND LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.—Messrs. Ogden and Hibbert, of Salford, have invented some improvements in brakes and indicators. An extra steam cylinder is provided with an ordinary piston, and a two-port slide-valve, governed by the action of cams mounted on a shaft. These cams are caused to revolve by means of a worm wheel, so that when the valve arrives at a certain position the valve levers will be raised, and the steam allowed to enter the cylinder and act upon the brake.

SULPHURUM.—Mr. Joseph Jones, of Bolton-le-Moors, states that he has discovered the perfect metal sulphurum, which is of the same class as arsenium, silver, aluminium, &c. Oxide of sulphurum is the refuse of the manufacture of sulphuric acid or brimstone, and has no commercial value, persons being paid for carting it away. In its refuse condition it has almost the specific gravity of iron, and the atoms are very fine, malleable, ductile, &c.

MANUFACTURE OF INFUSIBLE CLAYS FOR RETORTS, EARTHENWARE, &c.—Mr. L. J. F. Marguerite, of Paris, has invented some improvements in producing clays which are not fusible for manufacturing all kinds of earthenware. Alumina and silica cannot be fused separately or together at any temperature hitherto produced; if the ordinary clays or silicate of alumina are at all fusible at a high degree of heat it is owing to the presence of lime, oxide of iron, or other substances. The object is to increase in all kinds of clays for the manufacture of earthenware the proportions of silica and alumina. The process is as follows:—Make the bricks, crucibles, retorts, or other articles in the ordinary manner, and after they have been submitted to the first operation of drying in a stove immerse them in a solution of chloride of aluminium or chloride of silicium. After this operation the soaked earthenware products are burnt till the hydrochloric acid is entirely evolved, which is produced from the chlorides of aluminium and silicium by heat. There remains in the interior of the earthenware alumina and silica in proportion to the concentrated state of the solution, and to the repeated immersions to which the articles have been subjected. The acetate and sulphate of alumina will result in similar deposits by the action of heat.

TEMPERING STEEL BLADES.—If the blade be very thin, it may be heated in the flame of a spirit-lamp, but if somewhat thick it is heated in a clear fire until it assumes a dull red colour. It is then taken out and plunged into a bath of oil until ebullition ceases, then taken out, and, while wet, held over the flame of a fire until the oil begins to burn; it is then plunged again into the oil bath, and kept therein until it is quite cold. This is a method by which steel tools receive an excellent spring temper.—*Scientific American.*

THE METAL TRADES.—A very useful Chart, prepared by Mr. Johnston metal merchant, of Glasgow, is now ready: it contains, amongst other information of the greatest interest to all connected with the metal trades, an elaborate diagram, showing at one view the prices of the principal metals during the past 16 years, the Birmingham wire and metal gauges and the modern Belgian zinc gauge, the weight and thickness of lead piping of various diameters, &c., thus forming a valuable work of reference for the counting-house of the iron merchant or broker. Copies may be had at the office of the *Mining Journal*. Price: Mounted, on rollers, 21s.; on plain sheet, 16s.

THE INDEPENDENT OR GROVE ENGINE COLLIERY, AT WHITECROFT, NEARLY ADJOINING THE SEVERN AND WYE RAILWAY, IN THE FOREST OF DEAN.

M. LEIFCHILD is instructed by the proprietor to SUBMIT to PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, Cornhill, on Tuesday, the 1st July, at Twelve for One o'clock, in one lot (unless previously disposed of by private contract), that valuable and desirable MINERAL ESTATE, known as the INDEPENDENT OR GROVE ENGINE COLLIERY, which is very eligibly situated at Whitecroft, in the Forest of Dean, nearly adjoining the Severn and Wye Railway, and about three miles from the shipping port of Lydney and the South Wales Railway. The surface area, as defined by the boundary stones, is about 48 acres, but recent examinations give rise to the belief that the coal field of this colliery will extend to 60 or 70 acres. It contains (according to the plans and sections of the Dean Forest Mining Commissioners) nine veins or seams of coal, which have hitherto been very partially worked: one pumping-shaft and four winding-shafts have been sunk, and there is a level which drains part of the field; there is also a pumping-engine of 30 in. cylinder and 7 feet stroke, with suitable engine-house and boiler, well supplied with water from an adjacent stream.

A very large sum has been expended in opening this colliery, and but little more is needed (a small winding-engine and the deepening the land-pit to the lower seam) to put it into first-rate working order, when it can readily bring to bank 200 tons of coal per day; and its close contiguity to the Severn and Wye Railway enables it to compete with the other collieries in this locality in supplying the daily increasing demand for coal, the result of the increased facilities for traffic which are afforded by railway communication with Gloucester, London, and the South, as well as Birmingham, Manchester, and the North.

The colliery is held under the Crown by a grant from the Dean Forest Commissioners, and is subject to a glebe of 1*1/2*d. per ton on all coal raised.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had of J. H. WARREN, Esq., solicitor, Ebley House, near Stroud; at Garraway's; and at Mr. LEIFCHILD's land and timber offices, 62, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

GLoucestershire.—THE BAILEY HILL LEVEL COLLIERY, containing 201 acres, WITH THE VALUABLE PLANT, NOW IN FULL WORK.

FOREST OF DEAN.

M. LEIFCHILD is instructed by the proprietor to SUBMIT to PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, Cornwall, London, on Tuesday, July 21, at Two for One o'clock, in one lot (unless previously disposed of by private contract), that important and valuable MINERAL PROPERTY, known as the BAILEY HILL LEVEL COLLIERY, advantageously situate near Yorkley, on the south-east portion of the Forest of Dean Coal Basin; in extent it includes 201 acres, and contains the Nag's Head, or Yorkley, vein of coal, which is of considerable thickness, of excellent quality, and coke extremely well. The colliery is drained by a level, which supersedes pumping, and effects a great annual saving. One pit has been sunk to the deep coal, and two other pits to the rise of the measures, the latter of which are in constant working, and about 11 acres of the upper coal has been got—the deep coal, which is usually the best, being nearly entirely unworked.

The capital working plant consists of a high-pressure steam-engine, with 10 inch cylinder and 18 in. stroke, boiler and furnace, pit framing, winding machinery for both pits; ropes, guides, cages, weighing-machine, carts, &c., all nearly new, and with the underground works, in good condition, and daily working operation.

This colliery is situate at a very short distance from the branch line of the Severn and Wye Railway, a junction with which will afford the utmost facilities for conveying the coal to the Wye at Lydney, to the Severn at Lydney, and also by the South Wales Railway to London and the intermediate districts, in all which directions the demand is daily increasing, as well as the home sale on the bank.

The Bailey Hill Colliery is held under the Crown by a grant of the Dean Forest Commissioners, and is subject to a payment of 1*1/2*d. per ton on all coal worked.

The colliery can be viewed till the sale by application to Mr. Coomber, at the works.

Particulars and conditions of sale, with a plan of the property, may be had of J. H. WARREN, Esq., solicitor, Ebley House, near Stroud; of JOSHUA RICHARDSON, Esq., C.E., and F.G.S., Neath; at Garraway's; and at Mr. LEIFCHILD's land and timber offices, 62, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

TO BE SOLD, a SECOND-HAND 10-horse power STATIONARY STEAM-ENGINE AND BOILER, complete, in excellent preservation.—Apply to C. E. SPOONER, Portmadoc, Carnarvonshire

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND

(STAND NO. 100).—TURBINES.

WILLIAMSON BROTHERS beg to state that, at the Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at Salisbury, commanding the 20th inst., they will EXHIBIT one of the TURBINES manufactured by them. These wheels are especially adapted for use in mining districts; they possess great advantages over the ordinary vertical wheel, particularly for high falls; they can be erected at much less expense, require very little masonry, and, from their rapid revolution, the speed for driving machinery is obtained without gearing.—Full particulars and testimonials may be had on application to WILLIAMSON BROTHERS, Canal Ironworks, Knaul; or, during the above Exhibition, at Stand 100, on the Show Ground.

Steam-Engines, Vertical Water-Wheels, &c.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

TRINITY HOUSE, LONDON.

This Corporation, being desirous of obtaining TENDERS for the ERECTION of a STONE LIGHTHOUSE TOWER on the Island of Godrevy, in St. Ives's Bay, in the county of Cornwall, do hereby give notice thereof to contractors, builders, and others who may be desirous of executing the work.

The plans, specifications, forms of tender, and conditions of the contract, are deposited at this House, and may be inspected on any day between the hours of Ten o'clock A.M. and Four P.M.

The tenders must be sent to this House, directed as required, on or before Monday, the 1st August next.

By order of the Corporation,

P. H. BERTHON, Secy.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN BARKEE begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. GERMAN SILVER IN INGOTS, SHEET, REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. GERMAN SILVER IN INGOTS, SHEET, NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

THE LIVERPOOL AND PWLLHELI GRANITE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £15,000. Divided into 750 general, and 750 special, shares of £10 each.

Deposit £1 per share.

MANAGING DIRECTOR AND LOCAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Mr. W. Meyrick Jones, Pwllheili.

BANKERS.—The North and South Wales Bank, Liverpool.

BROKERS.—Messrs. Drinkwater and Lowe, Liverpool.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Townsend, Ridley, and Jackson, Liverpool.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

10, SPEKELAND BUILDINGS (opposite the General Post Office), LIVERPOOL.

This company is formed under the "Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856," with limited liability, for the purpose of quarrying granite at Pwllheili, Carnarvonshire, and elsewhere, if deemed advisable. With this object, an arrangement has been made for the assignment to the company of a lease from the Right Hon. Lord Newborough, for twenty-one years, at a very low royalty, of the Gimblet Rock, or Carrigarymhyll, a promontory composed of granite, situated at the entrance to the Harbour of Pwllheili.

The lessee, with whom this arrangement has been come to, is not to receive any return or compensation, as the price or consideration for his interest in the quarries, until the dividends upon the paid-up capital of the company exceed ten per cent.; he is then to receive one-half of the surplus dividends. This object is effected by the creation of two classes of shares—namely, general shares and special shares; the former being preference shares open to the public, and entitled to a dividend in the first instance of 10 per cent.; the special shares being allotted to the lessee in exchange for the lease, and the dividend upon them being deferred until the other shares have received their dividend of 10 per cent.; the surplus profits are then divisible equally between both classes of shares.

The dividends will be payable half-yearly.

The liability of every shareholder is limited to the amount that may be unpaid on the shares held by him.

The certainty not only of success, but also of very large profits, is stated by practical men not to admit of a doubt.

In addition to the fact that granite quarries almost invariably yield profitable returns to their proprietors, and that considerable difficulty exists in obtaining an adequate supply of granite to meet the rapidly increasing demand; there are other more cogent reasons for the opinion entertained of the certainty of immense profits to arise from quarrying granite at the Gimblet Rock:—

1. The position of the rock, accessible to vessels of moderate burthen on every side, except one, at all states of the tide, thus enabling the granite to be shipped without any expense for land carriage.

2. The superior quality of the stone, adapted not only for all ordinary purposes, but also capable of a fine polish for ornamental use.

3. The cheapness of labour at Pwllheili.

4. The freedom of the harbour from all dues.

5. The low rate of freight from Pwllheili, which, although a place of considerable trade, produces no commodity for export; vessels taking their cargoes thither being compelled to return in ballast, or go elsewhere in search of freight.

6. The quarries can be placed in working order at a very trifling outlay.

These are all advantages of the utmost importance, and, as it is believed that none such are possessed by any other quarry, they become certain sources upon which the company rely for the production of much larger profits than generally arise even from undertakings of a like nature.

Applications for shares may be made to Messrs. DRINKWATER and LOWE, Share-brokers, Exchange-street, Liverpool; or to Messrs. TOWNSEND, RIDLEY, and JACKSON, solicitors, 21, Fenwick-street, Liverpool, and 1, Mortimer-terrace, Birkenhead; or at the registered office of the company, where may be obtained any further information which may be required.

Samples of the stone may be inspected at the yard of Mr. Calvert, stone merchant, Back Leeds-street.

FOURTIETH REPORT OF THE LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK—At a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders, held at the Banking House of the company, in Princes-street, Mansion House, on Thursday, the 16th of July, 1857.

THOMAS TILSON, Esq.—CHAIRMAN.

WILLIAM BIRD, Esq.—DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM BIRD, Esq.
WILLIAM BLOUNT, Esq.
Alderman Sir GEORGE CARROLL.
WILLIAM MILLER CHRISTY, Esq.
Ad. Sir JAMES DUKE, Bart., M.P.
PHILIP WILLIAM FLOWER, Esq.
GEORGE HOLGATE FOSTER, Esq.
FRANCIS BENNETT GOLDNEY, Esq.
WM. ORMSBY GORE, Esq.
HENRY GRACE, Esq.

MANAGER—George Pollard, Esq.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Clarke and Morice.

The following report was presented:—

The accounts which the directors now submit to the shareholders show that the net profit of the bank for the past six months amounts to £76,746 19s. 3d.

This result enables the directors to declare a dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 10s. per share, leaving a balance of £92,466 19s. 3d. for division at the end of the year.

The dividend and bonus, free from income-tax, will be payable on and after Friday, the 21st inst.

The preceding report having been read to the meeting by the secretary, a dividend for the half-year ending the 30th of June last, after the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum, and a further division of 10s. per share, out of the net profits of the half-year ending as above, were declared by the Chairman.

Resolved unanimously.—That the report now read be received, and that it be printed for the use of the shareholders.

Resolved unanimously.—That this meeting acknowledges with their best thanks the great zeal of the directors, and their devotion to the interests of the bank.

Resolved unanimously.—That this meeting desires also to acknowledge the excellent services of the manager, Mr. Pollard.

Signed, THOS. TILSON, Chairman.

JNO. WARDROBE, Sec.

THE LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK.—LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, JUNE 30, 1857.

Dr.—Capital paid-up—viz., 60,000 shares at £10 each	£ 600,000 0 0
Amount due by the bank	10,696,530 1 3
Amount of the Guarantee Fund, Dec. 31, 1856. £165,932 13 10	
Six months' interest on ditto, at 2½ per cent. per annum	2,485 19 9=
Amount carried to profit and loss account	168,431 12 7
Total	140,135 15 3

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT OF THE LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK, for the Half-Year ending June 30, 1857.

Dr.—Current expenses, proportion of building expenses, direct-
ors' remuneration, bad debts, income-tax, &c. £ 26,069 11 9
Amount carried to profit and loss, new account, being re-
bate of interest on bills discounted not yet due 37,319 4 3
Dividend account, for the payment of half-year's divi-
dend, at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum, upon 37,500 0 0
£600,000, amount of paid-up capital upon 60,000 shares,
Ditto, for the payment of bonus of 10s. per share 30,000 0 0
Amount carried forward to profit and loss, new account 9,246 19 9
Total 111,607 087 10 1

Cr.—Exchequer bills and India bonds £ 1,002,863 6 8
Cash, loans, bills discounted, and other securities 10,355,899 3 3
Building, furniture, &c., in Princes-street, £35,325 0 0
Building, furniture, &c., in Pall Mall 8,000 0 0 = 44,325 0 0

Total £11,607,087 10 1

THE LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK.

Established in 1836.

HEAD OFFICE PRINCES STREET, MANSION HOUSE.

WESTERN BRANCH 69, FALL MALL.

Subscribed capital, £3,000,000; Paid-up capital, £600,000;

Guaranteed Fund, £185,421.

Accounts of parties are kept agreeably to the custom of London bankers.

Parties keeping banking accounts with the bank can at all times transfer to a deposit account such portion of their balance as they may not immediately require, upon which interest at the current rate of the day will be allowed.

Deposits are also received from parties not customers, either at call or for fixed periods, on interest at the market rates.

The agency of joint-stock and other country and foreign banks undertaken on such terms as may be agreed upon.

Investments in, and sales of, all descriptions of British and foreign securities, bills, stocks, &c., effected.

Dividends on English and foreign funds, on railway and other shares, debentures, and coupons received without charge to customers. Every other description of banking business and money agency transacted; and letters of credit granted on the Consul's signature and on the chief commercial towns of the world.

[DUPEE, PERKINS, AND SAYLES refer to the Editor of the Mining Journal.]

THE OWNER of extensive COPPER, LEAD, IRON, and COAL MINES in PRUSSIAN RHINELAND, wishes the ASSISTANCE of CAPITALISTS, or SOCIETIES, in order himself to work them, or for the formation of a company of shareholders.—Address, C. GERMACH, Berlin, Mohrenstr., 18, 14.

WANTED, in the LABORATORY, a YOUNG MAN, qualified to perform the ANALYSES usual in ALKALI WORKS.—Apply to Messrs. HUTCHINSON and EARLE, Alkali Works, Widnes Dock, near Warrington.

TO ENGINEERS AND MANAGERS OF BLAST FURNACES.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an EXPERIENCED PRACTICAL ENGINEER, to superintend the erection, and undertake the management, of blast furnaces in the Cleveland district. A liberal and increasing salary will be given.—Apply, enclosing references, to "Box No. 75," Post-office, Leeds.

TO COLLIERY OWNERS.—SAFETY with ECONOMY in using MOZARD'S PATENT IMPROVED SAFETY MINING LAMPS, which give a brilliant light and prevent explosion, as the lamp cannot be opened without extinguishing the light; and for twelve hours' burning the cost does not exceed 1d.—Manufactured by H. HODGESON, 31, Berwick-street, Soho, London.

LEAD FOR EXPORTATION.—PIG-LEAD (hard and soft) SOLD AT LOW RATES. The BEST PRICE GIVEN for LEAD ASHES, &c., and OLD LEAD.—ROTFELL and Co., Southwark Lead Works, Gravel-lane, London.

IRONFOUNDRY TO BE SOLD, OR LET, at CHESTERFIELD, adjoining the Railway Station, with GOODWILL of the BUSINESS. A siding into the premises, which are advantageously situated for an extension of the present works, or for works of a different character.—Applications to be made to CHARLES KINDER, Tapton Foundry, Chesterfield.

STEAM-ENGINES ON SALE, of 8, 12, and 20-horse power.

Strong made, portable, and being horizontal, do not require expensive foundations or building. All, including governors and pump, fixed on the bed; main coupling, connecting rod, shaft, and valve motion, &c., wrought-iron. All the steam joints surfaced, and small working parts case hardened. References to engineers, mill owners, colliery proprietors, contractors, and others.—A. ALEX. ELLIS, Cloves-street, Salford, Manchester (Cloves-street adjoins the Bonded Warehouse, near the lower end of Blackfriars-street).

STEAM PUMPS, FOR LAND AND MARINE PURPOSES,

SINGLE or DOUBLE ACTING; sizes from 3½ to 12 in. diameter, and from 4 to 15 in. stroke; by JOHN CAMERON. Used for feeding boilers, raising water for reservoirs, tanks, irrigation, &c., turning power, or as a steam fire engine.

GRESHAM HOUSE, Old Broad-street, London.

TREDINICK'S LIST OF PRICES OF BRITISH MINES,

RAILWAYS, BANKS, &c., published weekly, and forwarded by post at a charge of £1 1s. annually. Fluctuations in market value faithfully recorded, with Comments on the progress of Dividend and sound Progressive Mines.

GRESHAM HOUSE, Old Broad-street, London.

NEW POLGOOTH AND WOODCLOSE MINE.

The MEETING of the shareholders is POSTPONED from Tuesday, the 14th inst., to Tuesday, the 21st inst., to be HELD at the offices, 58, Old Broad-street, at One o'clock precisely, for the purpose of passing resolutions for abandoning the adventure, and winding-up the affairs of the company.

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE.—Notice is hereby given, that a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this association will be HELD, in conformity with the Deed of Settlement, at the offices of the company, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, on Tuesday, the 1st of August next, at One o'clock precisely.

WALTER SHAIRF, GEORGE WHITMORE, Directors of the Company.

GRESHAM HOUSE, Old Broad-street, London, July 2, 1857.

CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaica will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, on Wednesday, the 22nd day of July inst., at Two o'clock precisely, in conformity with the terms of the company's Deed of Settlement.

And notice is hereby further given, that the Transfer-books of the company will be closed from the 13th to the 24th day of July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, JOHN H. KOCH, Sec.

187, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, July 19, 1857.

GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN CHARTERED MINES.

Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the Grand Duchy of Baden Chartered Native Silver and Silver-Lead Mines will be HELD at the offices of the company, 57, Threadneedle-street, London, on Friday, the 31st day of July inst., at One o'clock precisely.

G. D. OGOWAN, Chairman.

COLOGNE MINING COMPANY.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders (Gewerke) in the above company (formerly known as a société en commandite, under the firm of G. W. Hodgeson and Co., Derschlag) will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on Friday, the 31st day of July, 1857, at Twelve o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the annual report and accounts of the company; electing two directors to replace two retiring by rotation; and to vote for such alteration of the existing Statutes as may be proposed.

By order of the Council, T. ARMSTRONG, Sec. and Accountant.

15, St. Helen's-place, London, July 18, 1857.

THE LONDON AND VIRGINIA GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the stockholders of this company will, pursuant to the Resolution of the General Meeting, held on the 1st of August last, be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on Saturday, the 1st day of August next, at One o'clock P.M. precisely.

To receive the report, accounts, and balance-sheet for the past year.

2. To elect directors in lieu of those retiring.

3. To elect auditors for the present year.

4. To fix the remuneration of auditors for the past year.

R. F. DAVIS, Chairman.

E. WALFORD, Sec.

19, Bircham-lane, July

SUTTON, NEAR ST. HELEN'S, LANCASHIRE.
PLUNDID 60-horse CONDENSING BEAM ENGINE, and a PAIR of 30-horse HIGH-PRESSURE HORIZONTAL ENGINES, all in the best possible working condition, and by the eminent engineers, John Musgrave and Sons, of Bolton.

M. R. WHEATLEY KIRK is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 23d July, 1857, at the London and Manchester Plate Glass Works, Sutton, St. Helen's, Lancashire (in consequence of greater power being required by the extension of the works), a magnificient BEAM ENGINE, bore of cylinder 44 in., stroke 6 ft., fly-wheel 24 ft. diameter, and spur-wheel attached thereto 15 ft. diameter, metallic piston, wrought-iron fly-wheel shaft, cast-iron steps, stages, pulleys, &c., also the excellent Ashlar stone foundation to the same. Also, TWO HIGH-PRESSURE HORIZONTAL ENGINES, which can be worked either as a pair of coupled or two single engines, bore of cylinders of each 30 in., stroke 4 ft., with fly-wheel, large spur-wheel and piston, feed pump, governor, wrought-iron fly-wheel shaft, metallic piston, &c.

Full instructions, with cards to view, may be had at the offices of the auctioneer, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester. Sale at Twelve o'clock at noon prompt.

WHEATLEY KIRK, ENGINEER, TOOL MAKER,
WILLIAM WRIGHT, CONTRACTOR &c.
WELLINGTON WORKS, BONDED WHARF, CHAPEL STREET, SALFORD,
MANCHESTER.

STEAM-ENGINES (Beam, Horizontal, Vertical, and Portable), and TOOLS of every description. ALSO, MEDIUM HIGH WORK in all its branches, including Water-wheels, Corn, Rice, and Sugar Mills, &c.

Central Offices, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester; Works and Stores, Banded Wharf, Chapel-street, Salford.

Estimates, plans, and specifications provided on the shortest notice.

N.B. Auctioneer and Value of every description of plant, mill-work, and machinery.

IRON ORE IN SOMERSETSHIRE.

MESSRS. WAINWRIGHTS AND HEARD are instructed to SUBMIT TO PUBLIC COMPETITION, at the Railway Hotel, Yatton, on Wednesday, the 26th day of July inst., SUNDRY valuable FREEHOLD ESTATES, in lots, and, amongst others, in the parishes of Yatton and Congresbury, in One Lot, 229 acres, more or less, of WOODLAND, called KINGSWOOD, the soil whereof is well known, by means of partial workings, to be replete with IRON ORE of the richest quality.

This property is well worth the attention of ironmasters, the abundance and excellence of the ore having been proved; and, from its proximity to the Yatton station, the ore is easily conveyed to Bristol, Wales, or any part of England. Specimens can be seen either at Kingwood, or at the Yatton Station, on the Bristol and Exeter Railway.

For view of Kingwood, apply to Mr. McPHERSON, at Cleve; and for further particulars, to WAINWRIGHTS and HEARD, Sherborne Mallett; Mr. G. F. Fox, solicitor, Bristol; or Messrs. BAKER, Son, and PHILLOTT, solicitors, Weston-super-Mare.

July 3, 1857.

SPRINGFIELD AND BLACKCROFT COLLIERIES, AND FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSES, LAND, AND HEREDITAMENTS, AT HINDLEY AND WESTLEIGH, NEAR LEIGH, LANCASHIRE.

M. R. WILLIAM PEARSON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Railway Hotel, at Leigh, on Thursday, the 30th day of July, 1857, at Five o'clock in the afternoon, the above-mentioned valuable COLLIERIES and FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

The SPRINGFIELD COLLIERY is situated at Hindley, and comprises the Five Feet Coal Mine, under about 10 acres of land; and the Seven Feet Mine, under about 5 acres of land.

The BLACKCROFT COLLIERY is situated in Westleigh, and comprise the Seven Feet Coal Mine, under about 65 acres of land; the Yard Coal Mine, under about 10 acres of land; the Four Feet Coal Mine, under about 8 acres of land; the Upper Five Feet Coal Mine, under about 10 acres of land; the Six Feet Coal Mine, the Lower Five Feet Coal Mine, and the Seven Feet Coal Mine, under about 17 acres of land. In addition to the same mines, the purchaser may have the option of taking, on moderate terms, about 80 acres of other adjoining Seven Feet Coal Mine, and about 25 acres of other adjoining Six Feet Coal Mine.

The FEE-SIMPLE and INHERITANCE of and in all those TEN COTTAGES or DWELLING HOUSES, STABLE, and OTHER ERECTIONS, with the garden or orchard, and vacant ground, at Hindley Green, near Leigh, aforesaid, containing about 5170 square yards. The cottages are in the occupation of John Wilcock and others, as tenants, at the yearly rent of £52; the garden, or croft, and small building used as an office, are in the hands of the owners.

The FEE-SIMPLE and INHERITANCE of and in all that MESSUAGE or FARM called "PARR'S," with the dwelling-houses or cottages, barn, stable, shuppen, out-buildings, gardens, and fields, or closes of land thereunto belonging, situate at Pickley Green, near Leigh, and containing, including the sites of the buildings, S.A. 3a. 39p., now in the occupation of James Parr and others, as tenants, and producing an aggregate yearly rent of £50 5s.

The WHOLE of the COLLIERY PLANT and STOCK will also be OFFERED FOR SALE, comprising ten large boats, four pairs of boats, one barge boat, 38 large railway wagons, 21 other wagons, one locomotive engine, seven steam-engines, seven boilers, four horses, four ponies, several carts, harness, and gears, a crushing engine, weighing machine, railway rails, plates, and pointers, head gears, wire ropes and other ropes, pumps, pump-stocks, circular saws, and numerous other valuable things and effects, particulars of which will appear in descriptive catalogues, which will be distributed in due course.

The colliery is well situated for getting quickly and cheaply the produce thereof to good markets, having easy access by its railway and pier-head to the public canals and railways. The wagon-way belonging to the colliery is 2½ miles long, with numerous and convenient sidings, and affords great facilities and advantages for the transit and shipment of coal, and also produces a considerable and increasing income from the carriage thereover of the produce of other neighbouring collieries to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and the Bolton and Kenyon Railway.

For further particulars, application may be made at the office of Messrs. Woodcock, Park, and Scott, solicitors, Wigan.

IN CHANCERY.—LEY v. TULE.

FOR ABSOLUTE SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE, in consequence of a dissolution of partnership, the very valuable IRONWORKS, FOUNDRIES, &c., known as the LOWCA IRON and ENGINEERING WORKS, situate near Whitehaven; and also a FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSE, STABLE, GARDENS, &c., situate at Parton, near Whitehaven; to be sold under an Order of the Court of Chancery.

M. R. PETER BROAD WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at Ballard's Station Hotel, Whitehaven, on Thursday, the 27th day of August, 1857, at five o'clock in the afternoon, the above valuable PROPERTY.

The Lowca Ironworks are situate at Harrington, about one mile from Whitehaven, in the county of Cumberland (on the line of railway from Whitehaven to Carlisle), and are erected on a piece of land containing 4a. 2s., or thereabouts, with power for the lessees to take any further quantity of land for the purposes of the said works at the rate of £1 per acre. The FOUNDRIES, GAS WORKS, STEAM-ENGINE, WEIGHING MACHINE, EXTENSIVE ERECTING, SMITHS', FITTING, and OTHER SHOPS, STORE ROOMS, STABLES, and OTHER BUILDINGS, in which a very extensive business has been, and is now, carried on by Messrs. Tulk and Ley, as iron-founders and engineers; and also the STOCK-IN-TRADE, PLANT, and EFFECTS, of and belonging to the said works, will be sold at the same time and place.

Whitehaven and the neighbourhood is very populous, and several railways are adjacent. There are no engineering works at or near Whitehaven, except those offered for sale. Iron ore and coal abound in the immediate vicinity, and of the best quality; and an extensive business in smelting ore might be carried on at the Lowca Works, the being well adapted for that purpose.

The FREEHOLD PROPERTY is situate at Parton, near the Lowca Works, and consists of a DWELLING-HOUSE, with court-yard and garden behind, a STABLE, GIG-HOUSE, and WASHHOUSE, and TWO GARDENS, on the east side of the street at Parton aforesaid.

Particulars and conditions of sale, with a plan of the premises, will shortly be issued, and may be had in London of Mr. WILLIAM LEVY, solicitor, 44, Lincoln's Inn-fields; Mr. THOMAS JOHNSTON, solicitor, 5, Raymond buildings, Gray's Inn; and of the auctioneer, at his offices, 28, Poultry; of Messrs. BROCKBANK and HELDER, and Mr. JOHN PORTLETHWAITE, solicitors, Whitehaven; and at the principal hotels in Whitehaven, Liverpool, Birmingham, Newcastle, Carlisle, Preston, Glasgow, and Cardiff, and at the place of sale.

WILLIAM LEVY, 44, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

WHEAL HENRY LEAD MINE (LIMITED). PARISH OF WYTHBURN, CROSSWAITE, CUMBERLAND.

A FEW SHARES in this truly valuable MINE TO BE DISPOSED OF. Rich lead ore is now being raised, experienced miners engaged, and first-rate talent employed, which will prove this property not to be surpassed by any lead mine in England. The supply has been greatly reduced by Sir Henry Vane, in order to have the property worked with a Cornish spirit. Great results and speedy dividends may be relied on.

To view the specimens of ore, applications to be made to Mr. Wm. COCKSHOTT, 25, Chapel-street, Bradford; or Mr. JOHN GLESHILL, the secretary, 7, South Parade, Leeds. No share can be obtained unless applied for immediately.

IRELAND.—FOR SALE, THE ROSTELLAN SILEX AND IRON ORE MINES.—The LESSOR of this very valuable property is desirous to SELL HIS INTEREST therein, but would have no objection to re-invest a considerable sum, under the Limited Liability Act.

The MINES comprise a vast amount of WHITE SILEX, used largely in the manufacture of porcelain and glass. CLAYS in great abundance, for earthenware, sanitary ware, bricks, tiles, &c.; besides, a thick bed of rich IRON ORE, with some MANGANESE. There are 24 years of the lease unexpired, and the royalty or rent is low. The requirements of Ireland, and the circumstances of the mines, are singularly favourable for the establishing here, and on a wide basis, the manufacture of all kinds of earthenware, flint and crown glass, sanitary ware, bricks, tiles, &c.

Every information necessary for forming a correct estimate of this property may be obtained on application to Mr. JAMES DAWSON, C.E., Rostellan, near Cork; or to Messrs. TUCKEY and DUNSCOME, 54, Grand Parade, Cork.—March 20, 1857.

MINE MACHINERY FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—An excellent 70 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 12 ft. stroke in the cylinder, and 10½ ft. in the shaft, with two boilers 20 tons; new three years ago.

A 40 ft. WATER-WHEEL, 3 ft. breast (within), with cast-iron axle and sockets two sweep rods, and balance-hub complete.

J. J. GUMMOE.

THE ENGINEER of Friday, July 17, contains—Descriptions of Green's Fuel Economiser, Crawford's Apparatus for Cleaning and Preparing Textile Engines, Girard's Hydraulic Turbines, Longbottom's Apparatus for Generating and Superheating Steam, Sourbut's Tap and Valves, Griffith's Improvements in Vessels, &c., all illustrated. Original Articles on the Grievances of Railway Shareholders, the Stock Canal, Progress of Art Instruction, School Endowment, Royal Agricultural Society's Show, the Dead Meat Market, &c. Articles on the American Coal Fields, the Atlantic Telegraph, Steam Agriculture, Linzéjor's Acoustic Experiments, Patent Journals, Metals and Metal Markets; Trades of Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and the other Districts; Notes from the Eastern Counties, and all the Engineering News of the Week. Price 6d., Stamped 7d. Volumes I. and II., new ready, may be had from the Office, or any News Agent or Bookseller.

Richard Luxton, Publisher, 501, Strand, London.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO., MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS,
IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

COAL TRUCKS.—GEO. RICHARDSON and CO. have THREE or FOUR HUNDRED well built, nearly new TRUCKS FOR SALE OR HIRE.
10, Craig's-court, Charing-cross, London.

LOCOMOTIVES.—GEO. RICHARDSON and CO. have some SECOND-HAND ENGINES FOR SALE, in first-rate condition, suitable for passenger or goods traffic, contractors, or mineral purposes, and fit for immediate service.—10, Craig's-court, Charing-cross, London.

BURGIN AND WELLS, STEEL CONVERTERS AND REFINERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGE AND WAGON SPRINGS,
IMPROVED CAST-STEEL FILES, &c.
HOLLIS CROFT STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

JOHN H. PECK, MANUFACTURER OF RAILWAY OIL COVERS, CART AND WAGON COVERS, OIL CLOTH, STACK COVERS, BOAT SHEETS, TARPAULIN, BRATTICE CLOTH, COKE AND CORN SACKS, POTATO BAGS, TWINE, &c., WIGAN.
LONDON AGENT.—T. E. WELLER, 15, Duke-street, Adelphi.

ROBERT MACLAREN AND CO., EGLINTON FOUNDRY, GLASGOW, MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SIZES OF CAST-IRON MAIN PIPES, FOR GAS AND WATER, by an improved patent, GENERAL IRONFOUNDERS AND GAS ENGINEERS, MAKERS OF WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS.
AGENTS IN LONDON.—A. MACLAREN and Co., No. 174, Upper Thames-street.

BRYAN, McCRAKEN, AND CO., MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Office, Three Indian Kings-court.

WILLIAM FOX AND SON, METAL AGENTS, NO. 39, OLD HALL STREET, LIVERPOOL, SOLE AGENTS in LIVERPOOL for the SALE of the following makes of IRON:—

DAWES and SON'S, MILTON and ELSECAR, JOHN MARSHALL'S.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRON ALWAYS ON SALE. Also, TIN-PLATES, WIRE, RAILWAY SPIKES, &c.

CALVERT'S PATENT PROCESS FOR MAKING COKE AND IRON FREE FROM SULPHUR.

FOR LICENSES to USE the above process, apply to ROBERT LONDON, Junr., 63, King-street, Manchester.

FOR APPLICATION of the PATENT to GAS WORKS, apply to Mr. GEORGE THICKETT, Exchange Chambers, Manchester.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY, being the proprietors of the most important PATENTED IMPROVEMENTS in PERMANENT WAY, which are adopted on upwards of 9000 miles of railways at home and abroad, continue to GRANT LICENSES for their USE, and to give every information to engineers as to the cost of the different systems.

These improvements have for their object the safety of the public, the economy of maintenance, and the increased durability of the Permanent Way of railways; and their merits are now recognised by all the eminent engineers of the day, and sanctioned by the Officers of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade.

26, Great George-street, Westminster. WILLIAM HOWDEN, Secy.

SHORTRIDGE, HOWELL, AND JESSOP, HARTFORD STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD, SOLE MANUFACTURERS of HOWELL'S PATENT HOMOGENEOUS BOILER-PLATE METAL, combining the strength and durability of steel with the malleability of copper; warranted to bear double the pressure of the best boiler-plate iron; ELITES, ANGLES, and STAYS of the same material. Also, RUSSELL and HOWELL'S PATENT CAST-STEEL TUBES, for multistellar boilers, shafting, railway axles, &c.—Application to be made to SHORTRIDGE, HOWELL and JESSOP, Hartford Steel Works, Sheffield; and Messrs. HARVEY and Co., No. 12, Haymarket, London.

WALKER'S PATENT DRY STAMPING MACHINERY, adapted for every kind of ORES. The success of those in use show that the work is done QUICKER, the stuff FINER, and will be found invaluable for EXTRACTING GOLD and SILVER.—Factory, 17, Copper-street, City-road, where everything for mining purposes can be obtained.

M. R. WILLIAM PEARSON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Railway Hotel, Old Broad-street, London; Works, 25, University-street, Tottenham-court-road.

PATENT WIRE ROSES, ONE-HALF THE COST OF HEMP ROSES.—HENRY J. MORTON AND CO.'S (No. 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS) PATENT WIRE ROSES, for the use of MINES, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, &c.; one-half the weight of hemp rope, and one-third the cost; one-third the weight of chain, and one-half the cost—in all deep mines these advantages are self-evident. References to most of the principal colliery owners in the kingdom, GALVANISED SIGNAL CORDS AND KNOCKER LINES; will not rust or corrode, and are not affected by the copper water in mines. Very strong, and not liable to break. Prices from 15s. per 100 yards.

CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTED ROOFING FELTS, 1d. per foot. DRY HAIR BOILER FELTS, to SAVE COAL.

PATENT BOILER COMPOUND, for bad water.

FAIRBANK'S WEIGHING MACHINES, of all sizes.

GALVANISED IRON ROOFING and SPOUTING.

PATENT FLEXIBLE STEAM PACKING, 1s. 4d. per lb.

PATENT METALLIC PACKING, 4s. per lb.

PATENT AMERICAN DRIVING BANDS, much cheaper and more durable than leather.

PATENT GALVANISED AIR-PIPS, for ventilation.

STOCK of MINING and RAILWAY STORES in Liverpool and London:—wires, OILS, GREASES, COTTON WASTE, SPUN YARN, WHITE LEAD, VARNISHES &c., &c.; and at very low prices.—Address, 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

N.B. Illustrated price list on application.

H. J. MORTON AND CO., 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

SOFT-IRON SIGNAL BELL.

IMPROVED SIGNAL BELL.

GEORGE THOMAS, Esq., having been EFFECTUALLY CURED

of a NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF MEMORY, and DIMNESS OF SIGHT, resulting from the early errors of youth, by following the instructions given in a medical work by a physician, he considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, in a sealed envelope, on receipt of a directed envelope enclosing two stamps, to pre-pay postage, a copy of the medical work, containing every information required.—Address, G. Thomas, Esq., Craven House, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY.

Just published, price One Shilling; post free, in an envelope, for 13 stamps.

SELF-PRESERVATION; a Medical Treatise on the Cure of Nervous

and Generative Debility, resulting from vicious habits acquired during the critical passage from youth to manhood, with Practical Observations on the Physiology of Marriage, in its social, moral, and physical relations. To which are added, Remarks on the Wonders of the Microscope in revealing the hidden mysteries "of life within life," and its advantages in detecting, by urinary examination, the cause and effect of every variety of these complaints, with numerous engravings and cases. By SAMUEL LA MERT, M.D., 37, Bedford-square, London.

Also, by the same Author, price 1s.; free post for 13 stamps.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; or, How to Ensure Moral and Physical Happiness.

Published by J. Allen, 20, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row; and may be had of Mann, 39, Cornhill; Horne, 10, Leicester-square; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; or from the Author, who may be consulted daily from Eleven till Two, and from Six till Eight, at his residence, 37, Bedford-square, London.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN REMEDY.

FOR NERVOUSNESS, RELAXATION, AND EXHAUSTION.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Paid.</i>	<i>Last Price.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Dividends per Share.</i>	<i>Last Price.</i>	
5120 Alfred Consols (cop.), Phillack* [S.E.] ... 21. 1s. 10d.	\$18	17 17½	£17 5 0	50 12-3 June 22, 1855		
1824 Balwidden (tin), St. Just	11½	4	12 5 0	0 5 0-Jan. 1, 1855		
4000 Bedford United (copper), Tavistock* ... 21. 6s. 8d.	8	8	8 5 6	0 7 0-May 20, 1855		
240 Boscarne (tin), St. Just	20½	100	90 95	3 0 0-May 29, 1855		
200 Bonallack (tin, copper), St. Just*	91½	270	280 265	405 5 0	7 0-June 7, 1855	
100 Brightside and Froggat Grove, Derbyshire	50	68	3 0 0	3 0 0-Apr. 30, 1855		
160 Brynford Hall (lead), Flint	20	80	60 80	13 0 0	5 0 0-July 31, 1855	
1000 Bryntail, Llandioedd, Montgomeryshire	7	2	1 1½	0 5 0	0 5 0-July 1, 1855	
430 Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	2½	6	6	0 10 0	0 10 0-Mar. 28, 1855	
6000 Bulwch (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	3	1	1	0 2 6	0 2 6-July 30, 1855	
1000 Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	65	60 65	235 10 0	2 0 0-May 22, 1855	
2018 Carnyorth (tin, St. Just)	4½	8½	7½ 8½	0 15 0	0 3 0-June 16, 1855	
300 Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead), Cardiganshire	33	55	3 0 0	3 0 0-Sept. 4, 1855		
2000 Colicasla (copper)	10	25	23 25	2 0 0	1 0 0-May 23, 1855	
256 Condurrow (copper, tin), Camborne* [S.E.] ... 20	150	125	85 0 0	2 0 0-June 10, 1855		
30000 Craven Moor, Limited (lead), Yorkshire	½	½	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
125 Cwmyntud (lead), Cardiganshire	60	140	150	80 0 0	5 0 0-June 25, 1855	
250 Derwent Mines (silver-lead), Durham	300	150	150	122 0 0	0 10 0-June 25, 1855	
1024 Devon Great Consols (cop.), Tavist.* [S.E.] 1	40	410	430 440	568 0 0	12 0 0-May 22, 1855	
672 Ding Dong (tin), Galvatz	32	25	25 27½	16 7 6	1 0 0-Mar. 2, 1855	
179 Dolcoath (tin, copper), Camborne*	257½	310	927 0 0	7 0 0-June 9, 1855		
12300 Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock ... 19. 19s.	2½	2½ 2½	0 11 6	0 2 6-May 8, 1855		
300 East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	32	100	100 105	24 0 0	3 0 0-May 1, 1855	
2048 East Falmouth (lead)	2	3	3	0 2 6	0 2 6-July 13, 1855	
123 East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan*	21½	340	287 10 0	7 10 0-June 29, 1855		
1024 East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper)	6½	9	9 10	0 5 0	0 5 0-Jan. 11, 1855	
5700 Exmouth (silver-lead)	41. 14s.	8	2 13 0	0 3 0-June 30, 1855		
1400 Eyan Mining Company (lead), Derbyshire.	5	60	57 59	13 13 4	1 0 0-July 9, 1855	
4940 Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4	7	7	41 4 3	6 0 0-Feb. 17, 1855	
4445 General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead)	3½	2½	1 0 8	0 3 3-June 5, 1855		
2000 Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	11	—	22 0 0	0 5 0-Dec. 5, 1855		
1024 Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	13½	17½	15	0 7 6	0 7 6-Dec. 21, 1855	
243 Grambler and St. Aubyn (copper)	109½	95	90 100	4 0 0	2 0 0-July 7, 1855	
6000 Great South Tolugs [S.E.]	2½	17	16 17	0 6 6	0 4 0-April 21, 1855	
2696 Great Wheal Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.] 7	4	4½	0 5 0	0 5 0-June 20, 1855		
119 Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	140	—	221 10 0	7 10 0-Feb. 27, 1855	
1024 Herodofotus (lead), near Liskeard	8½	7½	7½ 7½	2 12 6	0 7 6-Apr. 18, 1855	
6000 Hington Down Consols (copper), Calstock	3½	4	2 16 0	0 2 6-Nov. 25, 1855		
2000 Hollyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	8½	4 2 6	0 5 0-Jan. 28, 1855		
256 Isle of Man (Limited)*	25	42	—	53 17 3	1 0 0-June 25, 1855	
76 Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	31. 13s. 6d.	—	—	380 0 0	5 0 0-Mar. 10, 1855	
20 Luxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	1000	—	1420 0 0	50 0 0-June 30, 1855	
160 Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2½	85	80 85	1062 0 0	4 0 0-May 12, 1855	
5000 Lewis Mines (tin, copper), St. Erth ... 51. 13s. 11½d.	3½	3½ 3½	0 10 0	0 10 0-Dec. 20, 1855		
4940 Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18½	120	120	256 0 0	3 0 0-June 4, 1855	
6000 Marks Valley (copper), Caradon	41. 10s. 6d.	3	2½ 3	0 5 6	0 3 0-Sept. 7, 1855	
5000 Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3½	1½	1½ 1½	5 0 0-May 29, 1855		
5000 Merlin (lead), Flint	3½	9	9 10	1 11 0	0 2 6-June 22, 1855	
20000 Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal) ... 7	15½	15½	12 15 6	0 10 0-July 2, 1855		
5000 Nanteos and Penrhwi, Limited (2½% shares)	1½	1½	1½ 1½	0 1 6	0 1 6-Apr. 30, 1855	
7500 Nantlle Vale (slate), Llanfyllin	1	—	0 3 9	0 1 2-Nov. 29, 1855		
6400 Nether Hearth, Westmorland	2½	1½	1 1½	0 2 0	0 1 0-May 21, 1855	
470 Newtonards Mining Company, Co. Down* ... 50	35	—	48 0 0	0 1 0-Oct. 17, 1855		
300 North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	33½ 3s. 10d.	70	60 70	324 0 0	2 0 0-Dec. 26, 1855	
140 North Roskar (copper), Camborne	10	110	105 110	249 10 0	4 0 0-Sept. 26, 1855	
6000 North Wheal Bassett (cop., tin), Illo.* [S.E.] n.i.	15	15	14 15	13 3 0	0 10 0-June 17, 1857	
6400 Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey [S.E.] ... 16	21	21	20 21	29 14 0	1 0 0-June 30, 1855	
500 Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	7½	—	2 3	4 10 0	0 10 0-Apr. 12, 1855	
200 Phoenix (copper, tin), Linkinhorne	100	355	—	224 10 0	20 0 0-May 4, 1855	
1000 Polberro (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential)	15	—	17 11 6	2 0 9-Apr. 4, 1855		
560 Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant* ... 20. 13s. 2d.	75	75	75 75	62 4 6	5 0 0-May 20, 1855	
2500 Rhosydowd and Bachdeiddon (lead)	11½	12	12	0 7 0	0 3 0-June 18, 1855	
512 Rosewarne United (copper, tin), Gwinear*	12	35	30 32½	32 10 0	1 10 0-June 8, 1855	
20000 Sortridge Consols (cop.), Whitburch [S.E.] 6s.	1½	1½	0 7 6	9 2 6-Oct. 28, 1855		
256 South Cadron (copper), St. Cleer* [S.E.] ... 2½	240	320 320	466 0 0	10 0 0-May 26, 1855		
123 South Crinia (copper), St. Austell	19	285	285	60 0 0	20 0 0-June 18, 1855	
256 South Tolugs (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	145	140 145	77 0 0	3 0 0-May 28, 1855	
496 South Wheal France, Illogan* [S.E.] ... 18½. 18s. 9d.	290	280 290	261 5 0	8 0 0-July 6, 1855		
1024 Speare Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	3	4½	4 8 6	0 2 6-Dec. 10, 1855		
250 Spearno Moor (copper), St. Just	29. 7s. 6d.	15	—	0 17 6	0 7 6-April 1, 1855	
97 St. Aubyn and Grylls (cop., tin), Breage	51. 14s. 1d.	5	4 4½	4 5 0	0 10 0-June 13, 1855	
20000 St. Day United (tin and copper)	3	—	0 1 6	1 6 0-April 12, 1855		
94 St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	150	150	910 0 0	7 0 0-May 19, 1857	
5600 Tamar Consols (all-lead), Beastral [S.E.] ... 4½	1½	1½ 1½	4 13 6	0 2 6-Feb. 7, 1855		
6000 Tincroft (copper, tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.] ... 9	4½	4½ 4½	8 3 6	0 5 0-April 13, 1855		
2048 Trebarn (silver-lead), Menheniot	3	½	½ ½	8 11 3	0 5 0-Dec. 29, 1855	
572 Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	11½	20	20 20	1 0 0-Feb. 21, 1854		
96 Tresevern (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32½	65	55 65	4677 15 0	5 0 0-June 4, 1855	
120 Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	15½	20	15 20	403 13 6	2 10 0-Apr. 29, 1851	
4000 Tretol (copper, tin), Bodmin	12½	3	3	0 5 0	0 5 0-July 8, 1855	
496 Trewtha (silver-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall	2	2½	2½ 2½	1 12 0	0 3 0-Apr. 2, 1857	
100 Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	50	50	55 0 0	5 0 0-Dec. 20, 1854	
400 United Mines (copper), Gwennap [S.E.] ... 40	175	175	61 5 0	2 0 0-Feb. 12, 1855		
20000 Vale of Towy (lead), Carmarthenshire [S.E.] ... %	%	%	0 3 9	0 0 6-June 12, 1857		
512 Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	23½ 7s. 5d.	45	42½ 45	1 0 0	1 0 0-June 23, 1857	
6000 West Bassett (copper), Illogan* [S.E.] ... 1½	29	27 28	10 17 0	0 16 0-May 19, 1857		
256 West Cadron (copper), Liskeard [S.E.] ... 20	140	130 135	251 5 0	3 0 0-May 30, 1857		
256 West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	10½ 7	150	140 150	20 0 0	2 0 0-May 18, 1857	
1024 West Providence (tin, St. Erth*) ... 11. 11s. 7d.	13	11 13	33 1 9	0 10 0-April 5, 1857		
400 West Wheal Seton (copper), Camborne* ... 34½	310	300 310	77 10 0	8 0 0-June 16, 1857		
1238 Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock	8	4	6 10 0	0 10 0-Oct. 25, 1855		
240 Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	6	5	2 0 0	1 0 0-Nov. 14, 1855		
512 Wheal Bassett (copper), Illogan* [S.E.] ... 5½	230	220 230	455 10 0	8 0 0-June 2, 1857		
256 Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth* [S.E.] ... 5	310	300 320	828 15 0	7 10 0-May 19, 1857		
1024 Wheal Charlotte, Perranuthnoe	3½	4	5 1 0	0 10 0-Sept. 9, 1852		
250 Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap	—	450	250	39 0 0	6 0 0-May 6, 1857	
5000 Wheal Fortescue, Bodmin	n.i.	—	0 2 4	0 1 6-Jan. 14, 1856		
128 Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	50	95	—	0 8 0-May 10, 1854		
1024 Wheal Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	2½	—	0 2 0	0 2 0-Feb. 24, 1854		
512 Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3½	30	30	7 0 0	1 10 0-June 12, 1855	
5000 Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4½	7	5½ 6	0 6 0	0 3 0-Mar. 24, 1857	
1024 Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.] ... 6½ 7 2	19	20	5 0 0	1 0 0-June 17, 1857		
430 Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendum	33	18	—	31 0 0	1 0 0-Sept. 5, 1856	
448 Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	19½	60	62½ 65	78 0 0	5 0 0-May 26, 1855	
1024 Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot [S.E.] ... 8	46	46 48	27 17 6	2 5 0-June 9, 1852		
3000 Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70	300	300	215 13 0	9 0 0-May 15, 1852	
240 Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	31½	25	25	40 10 0	3 0 0-Aug. 23, 1855	
198 Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne*	107	150	150	252 10 0	3 0 0-June 8, 1857	
1040 Wheal Trevallyn (sil.-lead), Liskeard [S.E.] ... 4½	24	25 26	27 10 0	1 0 0-April 27, 1855		
1024 Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinear	10½ 10s.	5	5	10 2 6	0 7 6-Jan. 11, 1854	
496 Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ives	11. 9½	6	6	2 10 0	0 4 0-June 16, 1857	
5000 Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	22	32½ 33	27 5 6	1 0 0-July 9, 1852	

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

FOREIGN MINES.

5600 Alter Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14%		2		3		4	5 0		0	15 0—Nov. 21, 1855
10000 Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil [S.E.]	26%		1%		1% 2		34	17 6		0	10 0—Dec. 13, 1844
2484 Burr Burr (copper), South Australia	5		11C		114		180	0 0		5 0	—Mar. 5, 1857
12000 Cobre Copper Company (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40		51		48 50		84	12 0		3 0	—Feb. 19, 1857
10000 Copiapo Mining Company, Chile [S.E.]	16		14		11 13		5	8 0		0	10 0—May 9, 1856
20000 General Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20		18		16% 7		9	10 0		0	10 0—June 26, 1856
15000 Linareas (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3		7½		7½ 7½ xd		4	5 6		0	5 0—June 25, 1857
10000 Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.]	1%		1½		½ 1½		0	4 3		0	1 9—Sept. 3, 1856
13815 Mariquita and New Grandia [S.E.]	1		¾		¾ ¾		0	3 0		0	1 0—Jan. 29, 1857
25000 Peninsular Mining Company (Limited)	%		¾		¾ ¾		0	2 6		0	2 8—Sept. 29, 1858
10000 Pontgibaud (silver-lead), France [S.E.]	20		8		5 7		1	0 0		1	0 0—June 26, 1855
7000 Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba [S.E.]	16%		3		2½ 2½		33	0 0		1	5 0—July 13, 1846
104000 San Fernando (silver-lead), Linareas	1		4a.		2a. 2a.		0	1 9		0	0 7—June 30, 1855
43174 United Mexican (silver), Mexico [S.E.] Av.	28%		3½		3½ 3½		1	16 6		0	4 0—Feb. 14, 1855
30000 Mexican and So. Amer. Smelting Co. [S.E.]	10		5		2 2½		6	15 0		0	7 6—Dec. 12, 1855
83676 North British Australasian [S.E.]	1		¾		¾ ¾		0	1 8		0	1 0—Apr. 17, 1855

N
B-13

<i>Shares.</i>	<i>Paid.</i>	<i>Last Price.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Shares.</i>	<i>Paid.</i>	<i>Last Price.</i>	<i>Present.</i>
20000 Australian [S.E.]	7	3	3	40000 London and Virginia	—	%	%
50000 Charlottesville Freehold	1	53	61	60000 New Granada [S.E.]	1	36	36
50000 Glendale Consols [S.E.]	—	5	5	100000 New Grand Duchy of Baden	—	1	1
83400 Otago Gold Mining Company	36	3	4	100000 Nouveau Monde [S.E.]	1	—	—
350000 Compania Minera de Eng. [S.E.] Stock	£1	4	3	100000 Port Phillip	—	1	1
12000 Ditar, Pref., 7% per cent. [S.E.]	25	37	37	6000 Rose and Canada Lead	—	10	10
25000 Fortuna	—	2	1%	47753 Strathalbyn (Limited)	—	—	—
20000 Iberian, L. & Min.-In., Spain	—	15	15	350000 The First Preference, 10% per cent.	—	—	—
25000 Liberty, Virginia	—	36	35	85255 Wheat Jameson (copper)	—	14s.	14s.
23000 Kingfisher Min. Ass. Co.	—	12	12	50529 Wielder Gold	3	1	1

Germany

PROGRESSIVE MINES.							
	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Shares.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
Shares.							
6000 Abbey Consols (lead), Cardigan. 12s.	13	—	13	1000 Carrack Dews United, St. Ives. 2	—	—	—
1000 Arundell (cop.), near Ashtonbury £1 16.	—	—	—	1055 Cavannah (copper), Gwennap. 11	6	6	3 6
899 Ballon Co., (tin), Ley Leat 3%	4%	4%	2 ½ 3	4000 Carval United, St. Austell. 2 ½	1	1	—
4000 Ballyvirgin, Co. Clare. £2 3	3%	—	—	6000 Castell (lead and blonde), Card. 11s. 6d.	—	—	—
6000 Bassett Graz United (cop.), Ken 1 ½	1 ½	—	—	12000 Catherine and Jane Consols	—	0s.	11s.
4000 Bedford Consols (copper) — 10s. 6d.	—	—	—	6000 Cefn Gwyn (stl.-ld.), Cardigan. 1	—	—	—
2300 Bederig (Limited). 1	1	—	1	6000 Chollacott Consols (copper) — 2s.	—	1	—
250 Berriow Consols. £11 16. 10	10	—	—	1024 Clifiah & Wentworth (tin, ep.) £21 15 6.	—	—	5 6
5000 Belling Well (cop.), Gwiltian. 3	2	—	1 ½ 2 ½	5000 Clewancey Wood, Crown. 8s.	—	—	5 6
6000 Bolonenow (copper) — £1 17 6.	—	—	—	3400 Coed Mawr Pool (ld.), Llanwrst 5	4	4	5 6
1120 Bridford Consols. 28 s.	7 ½	—	7 ½	2450 Cook's Kitchen, Illogan. £15 18 9.	5	5	5 5
4000 Brook Wood, Buckfastleigh	—	—	—	256 Copper Hill (copper), Redruth 38	—	—	170 18
2000 Bryn-y-Fedwen (lead) 3 ½	—	—	—	1055 Cradock Moor (cop.), St. Cleer. 8	—	—	45
6000 Buckland Consols (copper) — 2s.	—	—	—	1000 Cwm Eryth (lead), Cardigan. 8	—	—	—
6400 Buller and Bassett United 2 ½	—	—	—	6000 Cwm Sebon (Limited) — 2s.	—	—	1 ½ 2
1300 Buller and Bertha (copper) — £1 12.	—	—	1 ½ 1 ½	6000 Dale Mine (lead), N. Stafford. 2	—	—	—
812 Butterdon (silver-lead) — 26 16.	26	16.	—	2440 Dairhlewr (ep. & ld.), Rhayader 2s.	—	—	—
5000 Cynon-Cynon, Cardiganshire — 10s. 6d.	—	—	—	1000 Daren (all-lead), Cardiganshire 6	—	—	4 6
609 Calon Hall (lead), Limited. 10	—	—	—	4096 Devon & Cornwall United (ep.) £4 7 3.	7 ½	7 ½ 8	—
4095 Calstock Consols (copper) — 5	—	3 ½	—	3907 Devon and Courtney (copper) 16s.	—	—	—
2118 Calstock United (tin and cop.) — 26 2	—	—	—	4000 Devon Burr Burr (copper) — 2s. 5 5	—	—	—
1000 Camborne Consols. 13	—	12	—	4566 Devon Welsh Buller — 21 16.	—	—	—
920 Camborne Vean & Wh. Frances £12 4 ½.	—	9	—	4315 Duke of Cornwall, Lostwithiel £3 16. 4.	3 ½	3 ½	—
1024 Cardigan Consols, St. Cleer. 11	—	6 ½	—	30000 Dyngwym (lead), Wales. £21 11 6.	13 ½	13 ½	—
216 Cargoll (silver-lead), Newlyn £12 7 3.	15	—	15 16	25000 Egglebrook, Llanhangwlad, Card. 40	—	18 20	—
2500 Carmarthen United (lead) — 26	—	26	—	4096 East Alfred Consols — £1 6 6.	3	—	2 ½ 6
5000 Carnwass (lead, cop.), Mawgan	—	—	—	85 East Balleswidden, Sancreed. 15	—	15	17 18
				512 East Bassett (copper), Redruth 26 ½	—	41	40 41

Shares.	Paid	Last Price.	Present.	Shares.	Paid	Last Price.	Present.
1204 East Bullion (copper), Redruth.	12	1%	1%	4096 Queen of Dart, Ashburton	12	1%	1 1/2
6144 East Cardigan (copper)	21	1%	1%	10000 Rhicold United Mine	£1 8 6	1%	1 1/2
6600 East Cornwall Co., (tin & cop.)	3	3	2 1/2 3	6000 Rosewall Hill & Ransom United	2	—	2 1/2
5200 East Fowey Consols	1	—	—	1024 Rosewearne and Herland United	2 1/2	—	2 1/2
5500 East Froncorth	16s. 6d.	—	—	4096 Rosewarne Consols	£1 3	1%	1 1/2
4996 East Gomannor (copper)	1s. 2d.	—	—	5000 Round Hill (silver-lead), Salop	1 1/2	—	1 1/2
4000 E. Gunnislake &c. (cop.)	2%	—	—	6000 Severn (lead, copper)	1 1/2	—	1 1/2
5000 East Hender (copper), Crownan.	1%	—	—	5250 Silver Brook, Ashburton	£2 10 6	1%	1 1/2
6000 East Kitt Hill (tin)	2	—	—	1024 Silver Valley, Truro	£3 4 10 6	2%	2 1/2
4096 East Providence (tin), Umy Lel.	2	—	—	4000 Sithney Wheal Buller (tin)	—	9	9 1/2
5000 E. Rosewarne (cop.), Gwinear	1 1/2	—	1 1/2	2000 Sortridge & Bedford, Tavistock 1s. 10d.	—	10	9 1/2
12000 East Rosewarne (tin), Crownan.	2	—	—	6000 South Bog (lead), Salop	10	12 1/2	10 1/2
12000 East Sonstridge	2s.	—	—	6400 South Bullerland W. Penstrutherl	—	2 1/2	2 1/2
9000 East Tregus (all.-id.), Beerferry	£2 14 6	—	—	6000 South Carr Brae (cop.) [S.E.]	£2 2	6	4 1/2
256 East Tregus (copper), Redruth.	3s.	55	50 55	6.44 S. Conduor (tin, cop.), Camb. 11s. 6d.	—	—	—
10000 East Trefusis (copper)	£2 17 10	6	6 1/2 6 1/2	3911 South Crewever (copper)	—	4 1/2	4 1/2
— East Wheat Agar	—	—	—	6000 South Cudsla	11s.	—	—
6000 East Wheal Clifford (cop.), Kea	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	21000 South Devon Consols	—	—	—
10000 East Wheal Robert (copper)	—	—	—	256 South Ga-rys, St. Clement	26	2 1/2	2 1/2
1035 East Wheal Rose (silver-lead)	34s.	9	8 9	2000 South Gorhambra	5	4	3 1/2
4000 East Wheal Russell, Tavistock	2s. 6 6	—	—	2000 South Herland and Ralstean	—	—	—
5000 Fen Donald (lead)	6s. 6d.	—	—	6000 South Hington (tin), Calstock	2s.	—	—
512 Forest (copper), Illogan	6	4	4	6000 South Lady Bertha (copper)	—	—	—
5000 Fox Tor Allevyn (t. & c.), Limit.	5	—	—	1024 South Providence (tin), Sithney	£3 7	7	7 1/2
5000 Frank Mills, Devon	£3 4	—	—	1105 So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan £1 18 10	—	8	7 1/2
5000 Gally-Pfrith-Rhedyll (Limited)	3	3	—	1024 So. Wh. Ellen (cop.), St. Agnes	£4 15 9	6	5 5 1/2
5000 Garreg (lead), Flint	£1 13 8	—	—	— So. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne	4 1/2	10	10
4000 Gawton (copper), Tavistock	3%	—	—	6000 South Wheal Wrey	1s. 6d.	—	—
6000 Gelibrilorn (all.-id.), Cardigan	1	—	—	5203 St. Austell Consols	—	—	—
1024 Gilmar (tin), St. Erth	2s. 16 6	—	—	920 Stay Park	—	3	3
1096 Great Coronad (copper and tin)	4s.	—	—	1800 Swanpool, Bude	£3 3 9	7	6 1/2
30000 Great Crinnis (cop.), St. Austell	1	—	—	2000 Tayy Con. (cop.), near Tavistock	5%	—	—
4000 Great Durwgas	3 1/2	3	2 1/2	6400 Tees Side (lead), Cumberland	£1 11 6	—	—
15000 Great Hewas United (tin)	£2 17	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000 Tokenbury Consols, Liskeard	—	10	10
13864 Great Onslow Con., Camelford	1	—	—	6000 Tolvaiddan, Marazion	—	—	—
1024 Gt. Sheba Con., Stoke Climsland	24	5	5	1024 Trebarvar, Perranuthnoe	28 5	8 1/2	3 3 1/2
12000 Great Sorridge, Whitechurch	6s. 6d.	—	—	5000 Treburchet (crown) (Limited)	—	—	—
14000 Gt. Tregus Consols, Altarnun	1	—	—	6000 Tregardock (lead), St. Tudy	6s.	—	—
5120 Great Wheal Alfred (S.E.)	£1 2 5	6 1/2	7 1/2	5000 Treloewen (copper), St. Erth	£4 8 6	—	—
5120 Great Wheal Badrena (tin)	£1 3 10 6	—	—	2048 Trevelyan (tin, copper)	—	—	—
6000 Gt. Wh. Busy (cop. & tin), Kenwyn	6	6	6 1/2 7	5000 Treveten & Tremehoe £3 13 6	—	—	—
1024 Great Wheal Fortune, Breage	£24 13 1	7	7	5000 Trevone Consols, Padstow	2s.	—	—
30000 Gwinear Consols (copper)	—	5	4	1024 Trewole, Crown, Cornwall	6	11	9 1/2 10
9800 Gwydr Park Consols, Llanrwst	7s. 9d.	—	—	6400 Trevwane United (silver-lead)	—	1 1/2	1 1/2
512 Halsmanning and Croft Gothic	10 1/2	—	—	16 Trinity (copper, lead)	—	350	350
8192 Hawkmoor (tin, cop.), Castleток	1 1/2	—	—	10000 Tyn-y-Worgiold (slate), Carna	5	4 1/2	4 1/2
100 Hardward United (lead), Flint.	55	55	55	6000 Virtuous Lady and Wb. Bedford	—	—	—
10000 Hill Bridge Consols	1	—	—	5085 United Mines, Tavistock	—	—	—
5000 Holmhusk (ld., cop.), Callington	4 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2 2	960 Wendron United Mines	£1 14	2	2 1/2
6000 Huckworry Bridge (copper)	—	—	—	1024 West Alfred (cop.), Phillack	£2 6 1	35	30 35 1/2
5000 Kelly Bray (ld., cop.), Callington	3 1/2	—	—	2000 West Crinnis & Regent United	—	3 1/2	3 1/2
6000 Kewick (lead), Fortincons	£2 9 6	1	—	1080 West Cupid	—	3 1/2	3 1/2
6500 Kinnerdon, Salop	£1 3	—	—	6400 West Fowey Consols (tin, cop.)	—	9	9 1/2
6000 Lady Bertha (copper) [S.E.]	15s. 6d.	—	—	200 West Nant-y-Mwyn (lead)	—	3 1/2	3 1/2
1024 Leeks & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	£10 7 9	5 1/2	5 1/2	2000 West Par Con. (cop.), St. Blasie	£1 4	2	2 1/2
1024 Lelant Consols (tin)	26	—	—	6000 West Polberro, St. Agnes	£3 8	2	2 1/2
4474 Lambest Consols (silver-lead)	—	—	—	1024 West Rosewarne United	—	5	4 1/2
8000 Llandudno (copper)	2	—	—	1056 West Strat Park, Camborne	—	2	2
4095 Mainstone (lead), Salop	1 1/2	—	—	1024 Wt. Tang (Tang) (cop.), Gwennap	4	1	1 1/2
10000 Maria Consols (silver-lead)	1	—	—	128 West Wheal Bolton	50	52	50 52 1/2
1024 Mill Pool (tin, cop.), St. Hilary	10%	2 1/2	2 1/2	512 West Wheal Frances, Illogan	40%	30	30
7500 Mixon Great Con. (cop.), Lelant £1 2 2	—	—	4000 Wheal Addams (copper & lead)	—	2 1/2	2 1/2	
18000 Mold (lead), Limited	—	—	—	6000 Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10000 Molland (cop.), South Mounton	£2 1 3	—	—	1024 Wheal Annie (cop.), Gwinear	1 1/2	2	1 1/2
4207 Mount's Bay Consols, Marazion	4 1/2	—	—	12000 Wheal Bray (copper), Altarnun	£1 2	—	—
64 Nan-ar-Nelle, Llandovery	31	20	—	512 Wheal Clinton (lead)	—	12	15
1500 Nant-y-Car (cop.), nr. Rhader	£2 7	6	6 1/2 6 1/2	1024 Wheal Constance (silver-lead)	—	4	4
320 Nent Force, Aiston	1	—	—	4096 Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	£2 4	—	—
6400 New Crown Hill (lead)	1 1/2	—	—	1024 Wheal Cupid (copper), Redruth	£1 6 12	—	10 15
2400 New Macheno Slate and Slab Co.	10	9	9	4096 Wheal Edward, Calstock [S.E.]	5 1/2	—	—
4000 New Wh. Vor and E. Wh. Metal	5	5	5	6000 Wheal Eliza (cop.), Whitchurch	—	6 1/2	6 1/2 1/2
1024 North Buller (cop.), Redruth	12 1/2	6	6 1/2 6 1/2	1024 Wheal Ellen (cop.), St. Agnes	£3 14 6	2 1/2	2 1/2
1024 North Ding Dong (tin), Madron	1	—	—	1000 Wheal Emily (cop.), Gwthian	3	3	3
2000 North Downs (cop.), Redruth	4 1/2	—	—	4000 Wheal Emma (cop.), Buckfastleigh	—	5 1/2	5 1/2
256 North Fowey (copper)	4 1/2	—	—	1076 Wheal Enys (tin), Wendron	£16 13 6	10	10
1000 North Frances (cop.) [S.E.]	6s.	15	13 14	720 Wheal Franco, near Tavistock	20%	8	8
1356 North Gambier, Redruth	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2	1536 Wheal Gill	—	—	—
120 North Lazey (lead)	45	50	50	4096 Wheal Glynn	—	—	—
2000 North Levant (in, cop.), St. Just	6	1 1/2	2 2 1/2	5000 Wheal Grenville	£10 10 6	—	—
512 North Penhaldares	—	5	5	5000 Wheal Guskin (tin, copper)	—	2	2
1024 North Rosewarne, Gwinear	—	—	—	5120 Wheal Harriet, Camborne	£2 5 6	—	—
4096 North Tavy (copper)	2s.	—	—	1000 Wheal Hender, Crowan	£2 12	1	1 1/2
1024 North Wheal Busy	£2 5 8	3	3 1/2 3 1/2	6000 Wheal Lopes (copper), Devon	16s.	—	—
1128 North Wheal Crofty [S.E.]	18 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2 4	4800 Wheal Ludcott	£1 2	—	—
1024 N. Wh. Gilbert (cop.), St. Erth	£2 19	—	—	1024 Wheal Margery (tin and copper)	11 1/2	—	10 11
1024 N. Wh. Robert, Sampford Spiney	1 1/2	22 1/2	20 21	5120 Wheal Marshall, St. Cleer	—	1	1
4240 North Wheal Trelawny	2%	—	—	5120 Wheal Mary Ann, Perran	—	2	2
6000 N. Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwin.	1%	1	—	3000 Wh. Maidlin (cop.), Llanivery	3	—	—
4096 N. Wheal Wrey Consols, St. Ives	£2 6d.	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	3000 Wh. Morgan, Llanidloes	5	—	—
6000 North Wrey and Julius	—	3	2 1/2 2 1/2	128 Wheal Polmad, St. Austell	—	33	33
496 Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	£3 13	3	—	5000 Wheal Polldown	—	10 1/2 d.	—
100 Old Tincoif (tin), Lelant	—	1 1/2	1 1/2	2000 Wh. Polden (lead), Kenwyn	£1 16	—	—
512 Old Tregus United (cop.), Redr.	50	10 1/2	10 1/2	2048 Wheal Robbie (tin), Liskeard	—	3	—
658 Old Trewether Consols	£1 4 6	—	—	4000 Wheal Russell (cop.), Tavistock	2 1/2	—	—
256 Old Wheal Bassett, Illogan	9 1/2	2	—	1024 Wheal Shirley, Plympton	—	5 1/2	5 1/2
4000 Oldola (sil.-lead, cop.), Limited	£1 4	1 1/2	1 1/2	2048 Wheal Tallack, St. Agnes	1 1/2	—	—
10000 Pedn-an-dre United (tin)	£2 13	1 1/2	1 1/2	6000 Wheal Tedify (cop.), Illogan	£2 8	2 1/2	2 1/2
36320 Penfkrose & East Crinnis (cop.)	£1 5 6	3	3 1/2 3 1/2	1024 Wheal Thomas, Perran Port.	—	4 1/2	4 1/2
5000 Pendene Consols, St. Endor	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	4000 Wheal Trebrey	—	5 1/2	5 1/2
4945 Pendene Consols, St. Just	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	512 Wheal Trefusis (cop.), Gwennap	20%	8	8
512 Penhaldares	—	25	25 27 27 1/2	3102 Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwennap	£2 19	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2
4096 Penhafod and Wheal Wrey	1	—	—	1024 Wheal Uney (tin, cop.), Redruth	£25 12	—	—
100 Pentre Llygan	20	22	—	1024 Wheal Venn (all.-lead), Liske.	6s.	3	3
4235 Penguean, St. Breock	1	—	—	1024 Wheal Wagstaff, St. Erth	—	—	—
12000 Penstruther (copper)	£12 18 6	12	12	4096 Wh. Zinc (cop., lead), Calstock	£2 6 6	1	—
11600 Perran St. George (copper, tin)	21 1/2	10	8 10	5000 Willow Bank (lead), Limited	18s.	—	—
2018 Ponterwyd (lead), Cardigan	£2 16 6	1	—	4096 Wood (lead), Beaufort	£1 17 6	1 1/2	—
2400 Porthkellie United (tin) [S.E.]	9	6 1/2	5 1/2	4096 Wood (lead), Beaufort	—	—	—
560 Pwll-y-Wheel (lead), Mold	£7 12	20	20	4096 Wood (lead), Beaufort	—	—	—

* Those mines with [S.E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange.

Mining Companies Incorporated with Limited Liability.			
	Nom. cap.	Share.	Bus. done.
Ballymonee Copper	£10000	£2	...
Berehaven	2000	1	...
Bog Mining	30000	£1 10..	1 1/2
Broad Iron	30000	1	...
Brenkhouse Iron and Coal	60000	20	...
Bristol and Forest of Dean	20000	1	...
Broadmoor	20000	28	...
Bronfloyd	8000	5	5 1/2
Brynglas Silver-Lead	6000	£1 10..	...
Bute Merthyr Steam Coal	50000	20	...
Californian Consolidated Quartz	32000	1	1
Cambrian slate	17000	25	...
Cardigan South Bog Mining	6000	1	...
Castell Lead Mining	6000	1	...
Cheesewring Granite	9600	300	...
Chirk Castle	16000	250	...
Clara Silver-Lead (2s. 6s. 6d. paid.)	8000	4	...
Clew Bay	12600	10	...
College Mines, Ireland (2s. paid.)	3000	5s.	1 1/2
Cornwall Great Consolidated Lead, &c.	24000	2	...
Dolwen Lead	5000	1	...
Dun Mountain Copper	75000	1	1/2
East Goldscope Mining	4096	2	...
East Indian Coal	150000	10	10
Esgar Llue Mining	10200	10	10 1/2
Exhall Coal	50000	10	...
Forest of Dean and South Wales Iron	250000	10	...
Fort Bowen, New.	35000	1	...
Garnett and Moseley Gold Mining	50000	1	...
Great Barrier Land, Harbour, & Mining	50000	5	5 1/2
Great Northern Mining	12600	1	...
Great Welsh Union slate	250000	5	...
Hartlepool Colliery	65000	5	...
Henlock Black Ore	800	10s.	1 1/2
Hopton Wood Stone	18000	50	...
Island of Anglesea Coal and Coke	50000	5	...
Levant Mineral	250000	10	...
Little Down and Ebber Rocks	50000	2	2 1/2
Liverpool and Pwllheli Granite	15000	10	...
Llangoed Slate and Slab	30000	100	...
Llanguoy United Mining	30000	5	...
Llwynnaleea Mining	10000	£10	...
Loughrea slate, Tipperary (1s. 6s. pd.)	10000	3	1
Low Furness Iron and Steel	60000	10	...
Mashyfield Park Copper	10000	10	...
Manchester and Fostiniog slate and Slab	75000	10	...
Merryfield Mining	30000	5	...
Midland Mining	5250	1	...
Millom Mining	6000	1	...
Mount Gabriel Mineral	16000	10	...
Newfoundland	50000	1	...
New Holtzapffel Mining	5000	1	...
North Staffordshire Coal and Iron	20000	100	...
Okehampton	10000	1	...
Old Park Iron Company	100000	12	...
Oswom's Hill	20000	5	...
Paragon and Spectre Coal	20000	10	...
Penzance Colliery	16000	80	...
Pen-y-Rhew Colliery	25000	10	...
Pwll yr Eglwys Colliery	2500	1	...
Quartz Reduction	50000	1	1 1/2
Redhill Mining	600	10	...
Rhosyd slate Company	50000	5	...
Rhydydded Colliery	13860	10	...
Rilton Castle Mining (1s. 6s. pd.)	10000	2	1 1/2
Rotherham and Masbrough' Coal	60000	25	...
Rubson Coal Company	10000	10	...
Ruardean Colliery (5s. paid.)	15000	1	...
Shrewsbury and Saropshire Coal	7000	10	...
Shropshire Blackwood	1000	5	3 1/2
Smittergill Head Lead	4000	100	...
South-West of Ireland Mining	15000	42	10
Spessart and Vogelsberg Mining	12500	10	...
Staffordshire Iron Ore	6000	100	...
Stradgate	7000	1	...
Taeson Mining	20000	1	...
Talargoch Mining	40000	10	...
Taliesin Silver-Lead	25000	5	...
Wharfedale Mining	4000	10s.	...
Whitby Iron	20000	10	...
Workington Hematite Iron Company	25000	500	...
Worthing	100000	1x	...

Transactions on the Black Exchange

JOINT-STOCK BANKS.							MISCELLANEOUS.						
<i>Shares.</i>	<i>Paid</i>	<i>Clos.</i>	<i>Fr.</i>	<i>Bus. Do. re.</i>	<i>Shares.</i>	<i>Paid</i>	<i>Clos.</i>	<i>Fr.</i>	<i>Bus. Do. re.</i>				
22500 Australasia	40	—	89 91	—	90	208000 Crystal Palace	5	—	1X 1%	—	—	—	—
3000 City	50	—	63 65	—	64 1/4	60000 Eastern Steam	15%	—	—	—	—	—	—
20000 Colonial	25	—	—	—	28 1/2	70000 Electric Telegraph	100	—	97 99	—	—	—	—
25000 Commercial of London	20	—	—	—	32	70000 English and Australian Corp. 5	—	—	11 1/2	—	—	—	—
32200 India, Australia, and China 6	4 1/2	5	43 4 1/2	—	4 1/2	50000 General Screw Steam	11	—	6 6 1/2	—	—	—	—
6000 London	50	—	49 51	—	—	200000 London General Omnibus	4	—	—	—	—	—	3 1/2
20000 London and County	20	—	—	—	30	40000 National Discount	5	—	3 1/2 3 1/2	—	—	—	—
60000 London Joint-Stock	10	—	—	—	20 1/2	50000 National Patent Steam Fuel 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50000 London and Westminster	20	—	—	—	47 1/2	25000 North of Europe Steam	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	5 1/2
20000 New South Wales	20	—	47 49	—	48	50000 Oriental Gas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1/2
38373 Oriental Bank Corporation 25	37 1/2	—	36 38	—	—	120000 Peel River Land and Mining 5	—	—	12 1/2 12 1/2	—	—	—	—
20000 Provincial of Ireland	25	—	—	—	62 1/2 63	30000 Penins. and Oriental Steam	50	—	68 70	—	—	—	—
12000 South Australia	25	—	32 34 1/2	32 x all	—	14840 Royal Mail Steam	60	—	58 58	—	—	—	—

to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding information which may, from time to time, come under their notice. Reports from mines—in fact, mining information